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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. IV

NEW YORK, JULY 17, 1918

No. 45

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Table of Contents

EDITORIALS—

The Sulphur Situation	3
N. W. D. A. Pleads Not Guilty.....	4
Competition in Dyestuffs	4

FEATURE TRADE ARTICLES—

Medicinal Chemicals in South America.....	5
Citrus Oil Market	9

TRADE NEWS—

Complaint Against N. W. D. A By Federal Trade Commission....	7
Chemical Company Under Investigation.....	10
Urge New Tax on Medicines.....	11
Books of Trade Interest.....	12
Patents and Trade Marks	13
U. S. Foreign Trade in April.....	13

MARKET REPORTS—

Drugs and Chemicals.....	14-15
Heavy Chemicals	16-17
Colors and Dyestuffs	18-19
Foreign Markets	20-21

PRICES CURRENT

22-28

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

29

The Sulphur Situation

The United States and her allies are faced with a shortage of sulphur. Since sulphur enters directly into the manufacture of gunpowder and other high explosives it is readily seen that the allied world cannot afford to ignore the statement sent out by officials in the United States Bureau of Mines that the supply must be increased. The product is used extensively for commercial purposes as well, especially in the manufacture of rubber and print paper. It has been estimated that 1,400,000 tons of print paper is being manufactured every year. About 85% of this amount is produced by the sulphite process which requires the use of one ton of sulphur to each ton of sulphite. Not even one pound of manufactured rubber could be produced without sulphur, which means that motor cars could not be equipped with rubber tires without ample supplies of this product.

One realizes the seriousness of the situation when it becomes known that the supplies from Sicilian mines have fallen below normal and can no longer be relied upon to help out the needs of countries other than Italy itself, and that the United States soon may have the responsibility of meeting not only American requirements but a portion of those of the Allies also.

At present a great deal of the sulphur and pyrites supply used by both the Allies and Germany is coming from either Spain or the Scandinavian peninsula. In this connection an interesting explanation of the extraordinary activity of both the German and British submarines in the North Sea and the Baltic has recently been offered by an engineer familiar with the present sulphur situation. He states that it is to be found in the large shipments of these quantities from Sweden and Norway; Germany has been procuring pyrites from Sweden for her explosives and the British submarines have been sinking these ore-bearing ships; while Great Britain and France have been getting pyrites from the same country and as a consequence German U-boat activities have been directed against such importations.

If German influence is sufficient to shut off even a part of the Swedish supplies, it means that an added burden will be thrown on American sources. In anticipation of this, the Government has already found it expedient to take over the available supply of sulphur in the United States and to fix the price of sulphuric acid. The Senate Mines and Mining Committee has taken the matter up offici-

ally and is considering a bill already passed by the House to appropriate \$10,000,000 to "encourage production, conserve supply and control distribution of ores, metals and minerals needed in war activities."

Some change has taken place in the situation recently because of the opening of two great Government explosive plants at Nashville, Tenn. and Charleston, W. Va., while other great plants are scheduled for opening within the next few months. At the Senate hearing it was stated that by the reclamation process it was easily possible to recover 1,000 tons of pure sulphur a day from the waste smelter fumes.

In the event of exportation it would be far more profitable for the United States to ship metallic sulphur abroad, because it would occupy one third of the space to be taken up by pyrites. It was also stated that sulphuric acid shipment was practically impossible under present conditions because of the necessity for shipping in specially built tanks which would have to return empty.

N. W. D. A. Pleads Not Guilty

The National Wholesale Druggists Association pleads not guilty to the complaint of the Federal Trade Commission charging the wholesalers with trade restrictions by discouraging competition in interstate commerce. The officials of the association declare they have no knowledge of any violation of United States laws and will await the hearing with confidence that the Government will find that they have conducted their business in a legitimate manner. One of the charges is that wholesalers, through the association, by written and verbal notices have discriminated against certain customers or prospective customers by classifying them as not legitimate jobbers. It will kill the jobbing business if every applicant for jobbers' prices must be recognized by the manufacturer to whom he sends an order.

Changes in sales methods by manufacturers at the request of the N. W. D. A. is charged. System is the basis of all successful business and it will require proof that the changes made by the manufacturers were inimical to, and in restraint of, interstate commerce. It will require some evidence to convince the commercial world that it is not desirable to have uniformity in accounting methods. The fact that notices were sent to members of the association that competitors who were not members were selling below the net price named by manufacturers for resale, is one of the most interesting counts in the indictment. The exchange of trade information has been the main object of associations in all lines of trade.

There is one count which will probably be dropped whether the Government succeeds or fails to prove the charges of discrimination and conspiracy, because it is not in itself likely to form the basis of a decision against the association. It is the charge that the secretary of the association compiled and distributed a list of legitimate jobbers. It seems to be a trivial discrimination by the Government rather than by the N. W. D. A., for

lists are printed in all trades for the use of business houses; but no one was better fitted to make up such a list for the wholesale trade than the secretary of the association. Why discriminate between a list prepared by the secretary and another by a compiler of directories and special lists? It is not charged that it was a blacklist.

Long experience has shown the wholesale drugists the necessity for certain policies in protecting the interests of the trade, and if local associations work on the same lines the results are attained with greater celerity and certainty than when three or four associations work at cross purposes. Individuals are powerless in opposition to legislative action and it is only when the full strength of associations is brought to bear to point out the injustice of proposed laws that a hearing can be obtained. In many cases the work of gathering statistics and information is so great that only by using the united facilities of trade associations can the necessary material be successfully gathered. Harmony and co-operation in such work is certainly not criminal. The evidence to be offered by the Government in this case will be awaited with great interest in the trade.

Competition in Dyestuffs

The plan to amalgamate British Dyes, Ltd., and Levinsteins assumes new interest in the United States with the announcement that it is proposed to take over certain DuPont interests and divide territory by an agreement not to invade America with British dyestuffs and the DuPonts to keep hands off the English market. The British and American companies are to exchange manufacturing processes and discoveries.

If the plan goes through the situation will become unique. Great Britain proposes to prohibit the importation of all dyestuffs, except on license, for a period of ten years. That means that German competition will be practically eliminated. With the competition of the largest dye manufacturing concern in the United States restricted as indicated, and with a license system, the British companies will have a monopoly.

How will America fare? We will have German competition at home and in South America and Japanese products will be made in sufficient quantities by the time the war is over to limit our markets in the East and bring about a serious situation here because of the cheap labor in Japan. The question calls for prompt action by Congress to protect the new industry. Delay is dangerous.

Haywood Haynes, a member of the American Chemical Society, has succeeded in making a metal so hard that it can scratch even the hardest form of steel. It has been named stellite. It retains a permanent brilliancy and has been made into table cutlery of fine appearance and quality as well as into standard milling cutters, saws, tools, drawing dies and surgical and dental instruments. Impervious to oxidization, the new metal bids fair to rival steel in many of its uses.

Medicinal Chemicals in South America

The Opportunity Presented to American Manufacturers— Trade Customs and Some Specific Pharmaceutical Wants

(From Our Buenos Aires Correspondent)

JUST at the present moment South America should be considered a veritable "El Dorado" by manufacturers of medicinal chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations in the United States. As South American prices have always been very sensitively regulated by supply and demand, the demand at this time being far, far in excess of the supply, record high prices are ruling for all drugs, chemicals, dyes, and medicinal products. All South American countries are at present very prosperous. Harvests have been excellent; high prices are easily obtained for all crude products, hides, wool, metals, cattle, coffee, cacao, rubber, etc. Consequently trade is universally brisk, and money is almost literally no object. All wholesale houses, and this is particularly true in the drug and chemical lines, are suffering from shortness of stocks (due principally to transportation difficulties and embargoes) and there is no prospect that these large firms will have any opportunity of replenishing their supplies to anywhere near the extent to their unfilled orders. Prices are, therefore, more apt to go higher than to come down.

American Chemicals Win Favor

Before the war, drugs and chemicals from the United States were almost unknown in South America, and the importation into these countries was insignificant. France, England and especially Germany, supplied the markets, and only the war has made it at all possible for manufacturers of the United States to enter the field. Contrary to what people in your country sometimes believe, South Americans are, as a rule, very conservative. Before the war Europe supplied them with good chemicals and pharmaceuticals at reasonable prices and gave them most excellent banking facilities and very liberal credit terms. Consequently, they could see no cause for changing in order to try goods of to them unknown manufacture, offered by makers who made no special inducements to win their trade.

The war has altered matters. Today France and England export very little, and, of course, Germany is entirely out of the field. Now hardly any drugs and chemicals other than those of American manufacture are to be found in South America. The question naturally arises as to whether or not American manufacturers will be able to hold this war-won market in the days of future peace. Will present conditions continue, or will Germany again take hold of this great South American market after the war?

American Goods Winning Favor

Your correspondent has made careful inquiries among the wholesale and retail drug houses and interviewed several prominent medical men before attempting to answer these questions. The result of this investigation shows plainly that American drugs, chemicals, and laboratory products have given and are continuing to give perfect satisfaction to South American users. American prices compare quite favorably in many instances with European quotations. Where there are differences in price, these are seldom serious. American quality is good. Physicians and the public have become acquainted with American labels and trademarks to an extent that they are even now beginning to

specify certain favorite brands. They have found out that American chemicals, prepared drugs, and galenical preparations are the equal of the best productions of European countries. Wholesale houses make assurances that they will continue to buy American products after the war, provided the prices are no higher than for European goods of the same quality, for American products have given their customers entire satisfaction. In their opinion American medicinals have come to stay.

Packing and Marking and Credits

At the beginning, it was not at all unusual to hear bitter complaints that American shipments arrived so packed, or marked, or invoiced, as to give great unnecessary, and sometimes costly, trouble in the different custom houses. At the present time, however, there seem to be no difficulties of this kind.

South America is obviously the natural market for North America. It is a market that should be fostered as much as possible. It is a large market, a market of active demands and good prices. With hardly any exceptions, South American wholesale houses in the drug trade are financially safe and responsible. They are used to buying in quantity. They meet their obligations promptly. They have ample funds to do business on this scale and in this way. The usual credit terms are thirty days after receipt of the documents by the buyer.

Wholesale druggists are selling retailers at a profit of 75 to 100 per cent. on drugs, chemicals and pharmaceutical and biological preparations. The wholesalers' profits on proprietary remedies and toilet goods, however, is from 20 to 40 per cent. The retailers are, generally speaking, much larger buyers than are druggists in America, and "twelfth of a dozen" is an extremely rare order. It is the custom, even in the cities, close to the wholesale sources of supply, to order at least a month's stock of goods, and in the country inaccessible to the jobbers, retailers buy a whole year's stock at a time.

Some Buenos Aires Prices and Wants

Glycerin sells at the present (June 20) in jobbers' hands for \$2.70 a kilo. While there is some glycerin being manufactured here, at the present time the supply of the domestic does not begin to be in sufficient quantities to supply the demand. Fats are cheaper here than in the United States, but coal and wood are extremely high in price, and consequently glycerin manufacture as a rule does not pay.

At the present writing there is a marked shortage in Buenos Aires of aspirin, resorcin, phenacetin, quinine salts, terpin hydrate, benzonaphthol, glycerophosphates, salicylic acid and the salicylates, chloral, citrate of iron and ammonia, paraffin oil, and a number of crude drugs, especially among the roots and herbs.

Important Trade Customs

It is of the utmost importance to American manufacturers whose intention is to sell in South America to adapt their goods to the peculiar demands of these prospective South American customers. Drugs and chemicals are to be packed not according to the English weights, but in bottles or cartons of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100,

200, 500 grams and 1 or 2 kilos, according to the demand and the convenience alike of the trade and the public. It is worth remembering that South Americans like to buy drugs and chemicals in original packages, and not from bulk stocks, and the foresighted maker will ship his goods to them packed in small unit containers to meet this preference. It was catering to the preferences and prejudices of this kind, be they trade custom or sentimental attachment, national or personal, that won the South American market for the Germans. This same market is offering almost unlimited opportunities to the American manufacturer of medicinal preparations of all kinds. More intimate trade relations will mean better mutual understanding which in turn will foster friendly feelings, and help to bring North and South America closer together every day.

NEW YORK WAR COUNCIL FORMED

As the direct outcome of the recent War Convention of Manufacturers of the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Delaware, the Manufacturers' Council of the State of New York has been formed here.

The new Council will embrace the manufacturers of the entire State and the incorporators include T. W. Stephens, President of the Anasco Company, 61 Broadway, New York City; Merrill R. Lott, of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, Brooklyn; Harry J. Bartle, of the H. J. Bartle Manufacturing Corporation, Troy; John A. Kearney, of Carter-Kearney Company, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and Warren C. King, President of the Manufacturers' Council of the State of New Jersey, and who is president of the Independent Chemical Company, 72 Front Street and a member of the Regional Industrial Commission for both the New York and Philadelphia districts.

The objects of the Council are:

To establish an office of the Manufacturers' Council of New York in Washington, to deal directly with the Government and Governmental agencies in the procuring of contracts for the manufacturers of New York and informing the Government as to the ability of the individual manufacturers to meet Government requirements, the Washington office to have a permanent representative and such secretarial and clerical employees as may be necessary to accomplish this purpose.

To cooperate with employees with the object of promoting a better understanding for the mutual advantage of employee and employer.

To keep an alert watch upon national, state and municipal legislation, affecting the manufacturing interests of New York, especially in matters relating to taxation, tariff, transportation and insurance, with the purpose of assisting in the promotion of beneficial laws and ordinances and in the defeat of hastily considered, ill-advised or harmful legislation.

GRAPHITE CRUCIBLES ARE RESTRICTED

The War Trade Board have placed graphite crucibles upon the List of Restricted Imports. All outstanding licenses for the importation of graphite crucibles have been revoked as to ocean shipments after July 15, 1918, and no licenses for the importation of this commodity for shipment after that date will be granted for the rest of the calendar year.

Imports of graphite are already prohibited, the result of this restriction having been to develop an adequate supply of graphite within the country. The action of the War Trade Board in restricting the importation of graphite crucibles is complementary to the restriction upon the importation of graphite.

ARMY CHEMISTS ORGANIZED

Both Offensive and Defensive Work to be Under the New Chemical Warfare Service—Research Work and Gas Shell Manufacturing.

The organization of the Chemical Warfare Service has been completed. Henceforth all phases of gas warfare will be under the control of the Chemical Warfare Service commanded by Maj. Gen. William L. Siber.

Heretofore chemical warfare has been carried on by divisions in the Medical Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Bureau of Mines. All officers and men who have been connected with offensive or defensive gas warfare hereafter will be responsible to the Chemical Warfare Service. The field training section at present is under the Corps of Engineers.

Defensive warfare has been under the control of the Medical Department. This work has consisted of the designing and manufacture of masks both for men and animals and the procurement of appliances for clearing trenches and dugouts of gas.

Offensive gas warfare consists principally of manufacturing gases and filling gas shells. The work has been under the direction of the Ordnance Department.

The new department will take over the work of chemical research for new gases and protection against known gases which has been carried on by the Bureau of Mines. All testing and experiment stations will be under the direction of the Chemical Warfare Service.

The responsibility of providing chemists for all branches of the Government and assisting in the procurement of chemists for industries essential to the success of the war and Government has been intrusted to the Chemical Warfare Service.

All chemists now in the Army will be removed from their units and placed under the authority of the Chemical Warfare Service. Newly drafted chemists will be assigned to the Chemical Warfare Service.

Authority to assign enlisted or commissioned chemists to establishments manufacturing for the Government has been granted to the new section.

TALC PRODUCTION INCREASES

The increased demands of the war for talc have been met largely by increased domestic production. The total output in 1917, the maximum reached, was 198,613 tons, valued at \$1,889,672, a gain as compared with 1916 of 3 per cent. in quantity and more than 7 per cent. in value, according to figures compiled by J. S. Diller, of the U. S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. There were 37 producers reporting to the Survey, of which 7 were in California, 6 in Georgia, 1 each in Maryland, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, 4 in New York, 6 in North Carolina, 2 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Vermont, and 4 in Virginia.

Heretofore New York has always been the first State in quantity and value of talc produced, but in 1917 its output was less than that of Vermont, although on account of the fibrous character of the talc produced in New York and its consequent high value for making paper, the total value of the output in New York is still greater than that of any other State.

The quantity of talc imported for consumption in 1917 was less than 10 per cent. of the domestic output, but a larger proportion of it is of high grade. More than half the talc imported comes from Canada and commands a higher price than the talc obtained from the principal domestic sources.

[JULY 17, 1918]

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

7

COMPLAINT AGAINST N. W. D. A.
BY FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSIONCharges Unlawful Combination or Conspiracy for
Purpose of Suppressing Competition—Officers and
Members of Committees Named

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., July 16—A complaint against the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, of New York, has been issued by the Federal Trade Commission, in which it is asserted that the commission has "reason to believe, and charges on information and belief, that the respondents are, and for more than two years last past have been wrongfully and unlawfully engaged in a combination or conspiracy among themselves, with the intent, purpose and effect of discouraging, stifling and suppressing competition in interstate commerce in the wholesale drug trade of the United States."

Those named in the complaint are the following officers of the association, board of control and committee on proprietary goods:

Charles E. Bedwell, Omaha, Neb., president; Robert H. Bradley, Toledo, Ohio, first vice-president; Saunders Norvell, New York, second vice-president; H. C. Risher, Waco, Texas, third vice-president; W. C. Miller, Richmond, Va., fourth vice-president; Clarence E. Hope, Boston, fifth vice-president; F. E. Holliday, New York, secretary, and the Title Guaranty & Trust Company, New York, treasurer.

Arthur D. Parker, New Orleans, chairman of the Board of Control, and the following members: George R. Merrell, St. Louis; L. D. Sale, Los Angeles; F. G. Grover, Jackson, Fla.; H. D. Faxon, Kansas City, Mo.; Lee M. Hutchinson, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. R. Ellis, Memphis, Tenn.; W. T. Harper, Ottumwa, Iowa; G. Barrett Moxley, Indianapolis, Ind.; S. D. Andrews, Minneapolis, and B. A. Jackson, Providence, R. I.

R. H. Bradley, Toledo, Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Proprietary Goods, and the following members: H. J. Bowerfind, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Edward Plaut, New York; W. J. Murray, Columbia, S. C.; F. A. Dicks, New Orleans; L. A. Lange, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. F. Michaels, San Francisco; W. E. Greiner, Dallas, Texas; Winthrop G. Noyes, Saint Paul, Minn., and John T. Kennedy, Kansas City, Mo.

The complaint charges that the combination and conspiracy to induce or compel manufacturers of drugs and druggists sundries to refuse to sell retail druggists as such or to discriminate in price against them, have been effected and carried out by various means, among them the following: By written and verbal notices to manufacturers that certain customers or prospective customers were not entitled to recognition as so-called regular or legitimate jobbers; by the appointment of committees to confer with said manufacturers or owners, for the purpose of influencing said manufacturers to adopt sales methods in harmony with the policies of the National Wholesale Druggists Association; by written and verbal notices given by the secretary of the association to manufacturers that competitors who are not members of the association are selling below the net price named by manufacturers for resale; by the compilation and distribution among manufacturers and wholesalers of lists of so-called legitimate jobbers; and by bringing influence to bear on various local associations of drug jobbers and wholesalers to adopt policies in harmony with the policies of the association.

The case is scheduled for a hearing on Aug. 21.

F. E. Holliday, secretary of the association, said: "We have no knowledge of any violation of any laws,

and until we have seen the specific charges nothing should be said on the subject."

The Title Guaranty and Trust Company, mentioned in the complaint of the Federal Trade Commission as treasurer of the association, has no executive power in the association. The company merely collects dues and acts as a clerk in financial matters.

The full text of the complaint follows:

The Federal Trade Commission having reason to believe, from a preliminary investigation made by it, that The National Wholesale Druggists Association, Charles E. Bedwell, Robert H. Bradley, Saunders Norvell, H. C. Risher, W. C. Miller, Clarence E. Hope, F. E. Holliday, Title Guaranty & Trust Company, Arthur D. Parker, Geo. R. Merrell, L. D. Sale, F. G. Grover, H. D. Faxon, Lee M. Hutchinson, R. R. Ellis, W. T. Harper, G. Barrett Moxley, S. D. Andrews, B. A. Jackson, H. J. Bowerfind, Edward Plaut, W. J. Murray, F. A. Dicks, L. A. Lange, C. F. Michaels, W. E. Greiner, Winthrop G. Noyes, John T. Kennedy, all hereinafter referred to as respondents, have been, and are using unfair methods of competition in interstate commerce in violation of Section 5 of an Act of Congress approved September 26, 1914, entitled "An Act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes", and it appearing that a proceeding by it in respect thereof, would be to the interest of the public, issues this complaint stating its charges in that respect on information and belief as follows:

PARAGRAPH ONE: That the National Wholesale Druggists Association is a corporation organized, existing and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the District of Columbia, with its principal office and place of business located at the City of New York, State of New York; that said Association is composed of an active membership of more than 75 per cent of the wholesale druggists in the United States, and of an associate membership of more than 75 per cent of the manufacturers and producers of the commodities, articles of trade and commerce of said Wholesale Druggists of the United States; that said active members are engaged in the business of buying and selling drugs, medicines, proprietary articles, surgical supplies, chemicals, plasters, and druggists' sundries generally in commerce throughout the States of the United States, the territories thereof and the District of Columbia, in direct competition with other persons, firms, copartnerships and corporations similarly engaged; and that there is and has been at all times herein-after mentioned a constant current of trade and commerce in the aforesaid commodities between and among the various States of the United States, the territories thereof and the District of Columbia.

PARAGRAPH TWO: That the respective officers of The National Wholesale Druggists Association and their respective places of residence are as follows, to-wit:

- (1) Charles E. Bedwell, Omaha, Nebr., President;
- (2) Robert H. Bradley, Toledo, Ohio, First Vice-President;
- (3) Saunders Norval, New York, N. Y., Second Vice-President;
- (4) H. C. Risher, Waco, Texas, Third Vice-President;
- (5) W. C. Miller, Richmond, Va., Fourth Vice-President;
- (6) Clarence E. Hope, Boston, Mass., Fifth Vice-President;
- (7) F. E. Holliday, New York, N. Y., Secretary;
- (8) Title Guaranty & Trust Co., New York, N. Y., Treasurer.

That the following officers constitute the Board of Control of The National Wholesale Druggists Association:

- (9) Arthur D. Parker, New Orleans, La., Chairman;
- (10) Geo. R. Merrell, St. Louis, Mo.;
- (11) L. D. Sale, Los Angeles, Cal.;
- (12) F. G. Grover, Jacksonville, Fla.;
- (13) H. D. Faxon, Kansas City, Mo.;
- (14) Lee M. Hutchinson, Grand Rapids, Mich.;
- (15) R. R. Ellis, Memphis, Tenn.;
- (16) W. T. Harper, Ottumwa, Iowa;
- (17) G. Barrett Moxley, Indianapolis, Ind.;
- (18) S. D. Andrews, Minneapolis, Minn.;
- (19) B. A. Jackson, Providence, R. I.

That the following members of The National Wholesale Druggists Association constitute the committee on Proprietary Goods:

- (20) R. H. Bradley, Toledo, Ohio, Chairman;
- (21) H. J. Bowerfind, Fort Wayne, Ind.;
- (22) Edward Plaut, New York, N. Y.;
- (23) W. J. Murray, Columbia, S. C.;
- (24) F. A. Dicks, New Orleans, La.;
- (25) L. A. Lange, Milwaukee, Wisconsin;
- (26) C. F. Michaels, San Francisco, Cal.;
- (27) W. E. Greiner, Dallas, Texas;
- (28) Winthrop G. Noyes, St. Paul, Minn.;
- (29) John T. Kennedy, Kansas City, Mo.

PARAGRAPH THREE: That the respondents, The National Wholesale Druggists Association, the officers, committees and active members of The National Wholesale Druggists Association are, and for more than two years last past have been, wrongfully and unlawfully engaged in a combination or conspiracy among themselves, entered into, carried out, and continued with the intent, purpose and effect of discouraging, stifling and suppressing competition in interstate commerce in the wholesale drug trade of the United States and of unfairly hampering and obstructing certain of their competitors, engaged in interstate commerce, who are not members of said The National Wholesale Druggists Association, by inducing or compelling manufacturers of drugs, medicines, proprietary articles and medicines, chemicals, surgical supplies, plasters and druggists' sundries to refuse to recognize such competitors as legitimate jobbers or wholesalers entitled to buy from manufacturers at jobbers' or wholesalers' prices and terms, and for that reason to refuse to sell them as such in interstate commerce or to discriminate in price against them, thus forcing such competitors to buy from members of The National Wholesale Druggists Association, or from manufacturers, at prices higher than those made or quoted by manufacturers to so-called legitimate or regular jobbers.

PARAGRAPH FOUR: That the aforesaid combination and conspiracy to induce or compel manufacturers of drugs, medicines, proprietary articles and medicines, chemicals, surgical supplies, plasters and druggists' sundries, to refuse to sell them as such or to discriminate in price against them, have been effected and carried out by various means, among them the following, to-wit:

(a) By verbal and written notices to manufacturers that certain individuals, copartnerships and corporations, not eligible to membership in The National Wholesale Druggists Association, were not entitled to recognition as so-called regular or legitimate jobbers;

(b) By the appointment of committees to confer with said manufacturers or owners, for the purpose of influencing said manufacturers to adopt sales methods in harmony with the policies of The National Wholesale Druggists Association, which policies have been declared by The National Wholesale Druggists Association at meetings of said Association by resolutions and otherwise, to be, among other things, (1) the promotion of trade in the regular channels from manufacturer to jobber, jobber to retailer, and retailer to consumer, and the use of methods which are calculated to and do result in the maintenance of resale prices named by manufacturers, and (2) the opposition to manufacturers selling direct to retailers, buying clubs, mail-order houses, chain stores, various cooperative associations, to wholesalers who have aggressively cut the price of goods below the net price named by manufacturers, and to brokers;

(c) By written and verbal notices given by the Secretary of The National Wholesale Druggists Association to said manufacturers that said competitors who are not members of said Association are selling below the net price named by manufacturers for resale, or that such competitors are persistent or aggressive price cutters, or that such competitors are not recognized by The National Wholesale Druggists Association as legitimate or regular jobbers;

(d) By the compilation and distribution among manufacturers and wholesalers of, (1) lists of so-called legitimate jobbers, and (2) reports of proceedings of said Association at its annual meetings which include, among other things, reports and recommendations of the various committees and of the Board of Control of said Association, and the resolutions of said Association adopting said reports;

(e) By bringing influence to bear on various local associations of drug jobbers and wholesalers to adopt policies in harmony with the policies of The National Wholesale Druggists Association.

THE THEREFORE, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN YOU, The National Wholesale Druggists Association, Charles E. Bedwell, Robert H. Bradley, Saunders Norvell, H. C. Fisher, W. C. Miller, Clarence E. Hope, F. E. Holliday, Title Guaranty & Trust Company, Arthur D. Parker, Geo. R. Merrell, L. D. Sale, F. G. Grover, H. D. Faxon, Lee M. Hutchinson, R. R. Ellis, W. T. Harper, G. Barrett Moxley, S. D. Andrews, B. A. Jackson, H. J. Bowerfind, Edward Plaut, W. J. Murray, F. A. Dicks, L. A. Lange, C. F. Michaels, W. E. Greiner, Winthrop G. Noyes, John T. Kennedy, the said respondents, and to each of you, that the charges of this complaint will be heard by the Federal Trade Commission at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 21st day of August, 1918, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached, at which time and place you, and each of you, shall have the right to appear and show cause why an order should not be entered by the Federal Trade Commission requiring you, and each of you, to cease and desist from the violations of law charged in this complaint;

And you, and each of you, will further take notice that within thirty (30) days after service of this complaint you, and each of you, are required to file with the Commission an answer in conformity with Rule III of the Rules of Practice before the Commission.

IN WITNESS HEREOF, the FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION has caused this complaint to be issued, signed by its Secretary and its official seal to be affixed hereto at the City of Washington, D. C., this 29th day of June, A. D., 1918.

By the Commission.

(Signed) L. L. BRACKEN, Secretary.

What Cleveland Interests Say.

Considerable astonishment is manifested by the Cleveland, Ohio, wholesale drug trade over the announcement that the Federal Trade Commission has filed a complaint against the National Wholesale Druggists' Association. Surprise is evidenced, because nothing had been heard about this move in Cleveland until it was announced in the public prints.

Lucien B. Hall, president of the Hall-Van Gorder Company, says: "Nothing was known about this action by the Commission against the druggists' association until announcement was made of it in the newspapers. It is naturally a surprise to us. The Cleveland wholesale trade feels there is little foundation in fact for such a complaint. We have not discussed the move with other wholesalers and as far as we know there has been no discussion of the complaint in the Cleveland trade at all."

While it is admitted in all drug circles in northern Ohio that prices are much higher than most members of any branch of the trade can recollect, it is the contention in wholesale circles that prices are lower, comparatively, at this time, than conditions would seem to warrant. While quotations on most products are higher, they are claimed to be not as high as the cost of production would seem to justify.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

DU PONT NAMED IN DYE MERGER

British Dyes, Ltd., and Levinstein's May Take Over Du Pont Company in America—Would Exchange Discoveries in Dye Processes and Divide Territory

During the special meeting of British Dyes, Ltd., at Huddersfield, England, on June 19, J. Falconer, M. P., chairman of directors, who presided, explained the plan of the Government for merger of the company with Levinstein, Ltd., and added:

"Another point is the agreement between Messrs. DuPont and Messrs. Levinstein. There is mutual restriction of trade for ten years, and, roughly speaking, Messrs. Levinstein undertook not to carry on business in the United States. But Messrs. Levinstein was left free to trade throughout the British Empire. If the DuPont agreement was effected it would apply to the amalgamated concerns and include British Dyes, and each would get the benefit of the discoveries of the others.

"On the question of control I regarded it as vital to any amalgamation that the shareholders should be left free to choose the control of the gigantic interests of the company. We have taken up this position from the first. We are only there as long as we can be of use to the shareholders and the country. The policy must not be divided, but the scientific development of the concern, and directors should be left untrammelled."

G. P. Norton, a director, said he did not think it was a bad bargain. It would mean for every £1 share that they held they would get £1 share in preferred ordinary and at least 10s in deferred share, or practically 30s for every £1 share.

Kenneth Lee, another director, urged that they must first build up the industry and render themselves independent of German competitors.

J. Falconer said: "A leading feature is the increase of dividend from 6 to 8 per cent. I am inclined to think it would be better to limit the dividend, and in that way conserve profits until we are really able to meet German competition on equal grounds. If we are going to write down capital we cannot pay large dividends. The same observation applies to the question of good will. The proposal is to allocate between the two companies £1,000,000.

"Included in good will payable to Messrs. Levinstein is a sum to be paid in respect of taking over a company called the DuPont Company in America, which has hitherto limited itself to explosives but has now decided to go in for dyestuffs. The sum to be paid in cash is £250,000, spread over ten years. The stock of the companies is to be taken at market price. British Dyes stock was taken at cost, and I think that stocks of the companies should be so taken."

The question of the constitution of the board of the new company was raised, and a letter was read showing that Messrs. Levinstein proposed that the board should consist of Lord Moulton, two representatives of the Government, Messrs. G. P. Norton and J. Turner for British Dyes and Sir H. McGowan and Dr. Levinstein for Levinsteins.

A committee was appointed to go further into the matter on behalf of the shareholders and report to a further meeting. The chairman pointed out that the report would in no way be binding.

In the discussion most of the speakers, representing large color using concerns, supported the proposed amalgamation.

The Citrus Oils Market

Review of War Conditions as They Affect Prices of These Essential Oils

By Christian Beilstein, Vice-President, Dodge & Olcott Co.

HERE has been little cause to complain about the effect of war conditions so far as oil of lemon is concerned. The market prior to the outbreak of hostilities had been high on account of conditions in Sicily, but had begun to find its way back toward normal levels. In the panic immediately following the declaration of war the price was forced up to \$4.00 per lb. by those who rushed in to buy without first stopping to think; but it did not take long to develop the fact that the Sicilian oils, instead of having ahead of them a period of high price levels, were to take their place among the materials which were to be depressed in value by the war rather than advanced. Economic conditions in Sicily rapidly went from bad to worse, and for several years now they have been completely demoralized; but the lemon tree has gone right on bearing fruit as usual. The export of the fruit itself became more and more difficult and the production of the oil, which does not depend on manpower to any great extent, has been carried on regardless of the question of immediate loss or gain. Meanwhile the world's demand for lemon oil had been practically cut in two at a single stroke, and as the remnant of the European consumption gradually disappeared, only one great outlet, America, was left. We have taken all we could use of the product and a great deal more; but we could not begin to take all there was, and the inevitable result was a heavy accumulation of stock which could not be moved from the source even at the bargain-counter prices that have now been current for several years.

Lemon Oil Relatively Cheapest

While lemon oil about a dozen years ago, during a period of great over-production coincident with depressed market conditions, dropped to considerably lower price levels than any reached during the present slump, I think it safe to say that all things taken into account the oil has recently been relatively cheaper than it ever was before.

If you consider that in the selling price of approximately \$1.00 per lb. there are at least two and sometimes three middlemen's profits or commissions; that it includes an import duty of 10% as well as a small export duty at the other end; that it further includes an insurance premium which at times of acute submarine excitement has been as high as 15%, together with a freight charge of 10c per lb. and a disproportionately heavy cost of preparation for shipment, owing to the scarcity abroad of metal for containers, wood for box shooks, nails, straps and all the other accessories, which in large part have had to be shipped from here—I say if you take all this into consideration, it requires no great strength of the imagination to realize how little has been left for the actual producer, the man on the ground, to repay him for having laboriously scratched his 800 or more lemons to obtain a single pound of his product.

How the Market Is Supported

The market of course has had a certain amount of support to keep values from disappearing altogether. In part this has been of the ordinary sort, through the medium of banking and mercantile syndicates for maintaining prices, while for the rest there has been the familiar agitation for government aid and its occasional speculative effects. Nothing appears to have

been accomplished, however, either as to restriction of the output or as to arbitrary regulation of the price; and the latest proposition has been for the Italian government itself to buy up a large part of the accumulated stock for use as a turpentine substitute. This plan, after investigation, is said to have been declared feasible so far as the availability of the oil for the purpose is concerned, but whether anything will actually come of it remains to be seen.

A further and somewhat important agent in keeping the market fairly steady has been the fact that while there was nothing to warrant even a temporary advance except an occasional flurry of excitement due to submarine losses, or to such collateral causes as the recently ordered but up to now practically inoperative import embargo, anything like a serious break was bound to be prevented by the existence of a strong speculative interest constantly ready to jump in with buying orders whenever the price receded below a certain point.

Low Levels Now Reached

This latent purchasing power will probably save the market from going any lower than it has recently been and there remains to be said on this subject only that, waving aside all the general uncertainties ahead of us, it seems safe to predict that when the great turn finally comes, oil of lemon is sure to be one of the first to respond of the commodities which have been depressed by the war and which are bound to be stimulated into a rapid and extensive advance not merely by peace itself but by its reasonably certain approach. There can be no doubt that there will be an enormous absorption of the oil by the countries which are now doing absolutely without it and very much higher price levels must result as a matter of course. No one can tell when this will come about, but the manufacturer to whom this product is an indispensable staple, can make no serious mistake by carrying what would normally be an excess stock while it remains so intrinsically cheap as it is at the present price.

Why Oil of Orange Prices Have Held

Oil of orange has fared rather better. From the beginning of the war there was a heavy demand in Sicily for the fruit itself for the allied armies; and so long as this demand could be kept up with, the orange producer had little to worry about. As transportation facilities gradually broke down, however, and wood for the packing boxes became increasingly scarce, the oil problem began to reassert itself; but at no time has there been anything like an approach to the lemon condition.

The Sicilian orange oil has on the whole been somewhat under-produced and it has been able to make its own market, apparently without regard to the West Indian product which has become a formidable competitor. The production of the West Indian oil has spread from Jamaica, where it got its first substantial foothold, to a number of the other islands and has become an important industry. The product does not average in quality up to that of the Sicilian orange, but it has been a matter of surprise to many that the market should at times have shown a difference of almost, if not quite, \$1.00 per lb. between the two oils. At its lower price the West Indian article is un-

doubtedly gaining ground steadily and the future of the Sicilian orange oil is correspondingly problematical.

Other Citrus Oils High

Among the minor citrus oils the two types of oil of lime have been conspicuous by their abnormally high prices. These materials come from the West Indies where a violent storm in 1916 was reported to have blown practically the whole of the crop of fruit from the trees. Very little of the expressed oil was made that season and the output of distilled was also smaller than the previous normal average. The shortage resulted in record market values, which the shrewd West Indian producers have known how to maintain long after anything like a good reason for them had ceased to exist. Why there should be any considerable demand for expressed lime oil at from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per pound while the finest oil of lemon goes begging at a dollar a pound has never been satisfactorily explained to my knowledge, and both types of the lime oil are overdue for a return to much lower levels.

CHEMICAL DIVISION FOR WAR WORK

The War Industries Board has created two new divisions—the chemicals division and the explosives division, formerly organized as the chemicals and explosives section in the group of commodity sections.

Charles H. MacDowell, formerly chief of the chemicals section, has been made director of the chemicals division and M. F. Chase, director of the explosives division.

The chemicals division is subdivided into the following sections to handle the various commodities with which it is concerned:

Acids and heavy chemicals.—Albert R. Brunner, chief; Russell S. Hubbard, associate; A. E. Wells, associate.

Artificial and vegetable dye.—Dr. J. F. Schoellkopf, jr., chief.

Alkali and chlorine.—H. G. Carrell, chief.

Asbestos.—(See chemical glass and stoneware section.)

Chemical glass and stoneware.—Robert M. Torrence, chief.

Coal gas products (benzol, toluol, etc., including commandeering and allocation of toluol).—J. M. Morehead, chief; Ira C. Darling, associate.

Rare gases (nitrogen and oxygen).—

Creosote.—Ira C. Darling, chief.

Electrodes and abrasive.—Henry C. Du Bois, chief.

Ethyl alcohol (molasses and grain).—William G. Woolfolk, chief.

Ferroalloys (chrome, manganese, and tungsten ores).—Hugh W. Sanford, chief; C. D. Tripp, associate; J. H. McKenzie, associate.

Fine chemicals.—A. G. Rosengarten, chief.

Nitrates.—Charles H. MacDowell, chief; J. A. Becker, associate.

Paint and pigment.—Russell S. Hubbard, chief.

Platinum.—C. H. Conner, chief; R. H. Carleton, associate; G. E. De Nike, associate.

Refractories.—Charles Catlett, chief.

Sulphur and pyrites.—William G. Woolfolk, chief; A. E. Wells, associate.

Tanning material (including inedible oils, fats, and waxes).—E. J. Haley, chief; E. A. Prosser, Frank Whitney, and Harold G. Wood, associates.

Technical and consulting.—Dr. E. R. Weidlein, chief; Dr. Herbert E. Moody, Dr. Thomas P. McCutcheon.

Toluol.—(See coal gas products.)

Wood chemicals.—C. H. Conner, chief; A. H. Smith, R. D. Walker, and Frank Whitney, associates.

INVESTIGATING CHEMICAL COMPANY

Roessler & Hasslacher Requested to Account for Transfer of German Stock Interest Which Frustrated Control by Alien Property Custodian—Held by Naturalized Americans

During the investigation of the ownership of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, 100 William Street, New York, and its affiliated concerns, the Niagara Falls Electro-Chemical Co., and the Perth Amboy Chemical Co., it developed that the Government has only 48 per cent of the stock, while the German interests represent 52 per cent, in spite of the fact that the property was taken over by the Alien Property Custodian. It is claimed by Government officials that this situation was brought about by the transfer of 3,400 shares of the company's stock to naturalized American citizens who were directors and represented the German interests.

The matter is under investigation by J. L. Becker, deputy attorney-general of New York State, and Francis P. Garvan, New York representative of the Alien Property Custodian.

In the course of the proceedings before Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis, Mr. Becker said that the parent concern of the three companies, which have earned enormous dividends, was the Gold and Silver Scheide Austalt of Frankfort, Germany. He said that he would show that Oscar R. Seitz, representing the companies, went to Germany a short time before this country entered the war and managed to get the German company to sell a large block of stock.

William A. Hamann, treasurer of the Roessler & Hanlacher Company, and an officer of the two other concerns stated the total amount of stock of the concern as follows: Roessler & Hasslacher, 13,000 shares, par value, \$1,300,000; Niagara Electro-Chemical Company, 1,000 shares, par value, \$100,000; Perth Amboy Chemical Company, 4,000 shares, par value, \$200,000.

Mr. Hamann said that much of the stock had at one time been owned by the parent company and that some of the stock had been owned by similar interests, also in Germany. He testified that in 1915 and 1916 the Roessler & Hanlacher Company had paid dividends of 50 per cent., the Niagara Company 1,100 per cent. in 1915 and the Perth Amboy Company 100 per cent. in 1916.

Mr. Becker brought the investigation down to the exchange of stock in February last year.

"That was done," explained the witness, "to have the ownership of the American institutions in the hands of American citizens."

Mr. Hamann testified that he is an American citizen by birth and that Franz Roessler and Jacob Hasslacher are naturalized citizens, born in Germany. He explained that the reason the stock was transferred at prices considerably lower than its valuation was that the concerns faced a curtailed output because of power trouble.

Although the stock is valued at \$400 a share the transfer was made at a book value of \$1500 for the 3,400 shares.

Robert R. Lampa has been made vice-president of Lehn & Fink, New York, and F. Ehrmann, assistant secretary. H. R. Alpaugh has been appointed advertising manager of the company.

S. D. A. Willever, of Schieffelin & Co., formerly with the Bruen-Richie Co., died last week in Lincoln Hospital. He was 61 years old.

[JULY 17, 1918]

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

11

OFFICIAL FLAXSEED CROP REPORT

Acreage Increased, But Condition of the Crop so Poor Yield Said to be off 1,200,000 Bushels

The first Government flaxseed crop report was issued July 10, based on conditions as of July 1, and interest in the statement had been keenly sharpened by the recent ruling of the War Trade Board restricting imports of seed after July 10, which, linseed oil producers contend, will have a serious effect upon the domestic output of oil already materially shortened by the limited yield of seed in this country and Canada last season, and by the difficulties attending Argentine shipments. In fact, since the announcement of the ban on further imports, the oil market has advanced from \$1.62 to \$1.67 in carlots.

Expectations of an increased acreage are borne out in the report on the current flaxseed crop, says the "Journal of Commerce", but the estimated yield falls below that of the initial statement of last year. Comparisons on the basis of July 1 conditions follow:

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Acreage	1,967,000	1,939,000	1,591,000
Condition p. ct.....	79	84	90.3
Yield p. acre, bu....	8	8.7	9.1
Estimated yield	15,800,000	17,000,000	14,000,000

The value of the original report on the estimated yield is somewhat discredited by the probability of radical changes in the growing conditions before harvest. This was exemplified to a striking degree last season, the final official crop statement placing the yield at 8,473,000 bushels, compared with 14,296,000 bushels in 1916. Variations in the estimated yield of last year's crop reports are indicated as follows:

	Bushels.
July	17,000,000
August	12,788,000
September	11,000,000
October	11,335,000
November	9,648,000
December	8,473,000

The serious setback in the crop development was the result of protracted drought during the early period and of frost and snow toward the close of the season.

Under normal conditions the annual domestic consumption of flaxseed is reckoned at between 28,000,000 and 30,000,000 bushels, but with the regular field of paint operations curtailed 25,000,000 bushels probably represent the extent of requirements during the current crop year. Allowing for the seed for planting purposes, the total of the last domestic crop available for crushing reached about 7,500,000 bushels, which has been supplemented by 3,500,000 bushels from Canada and probably 2,500,000 bushels of Argentine carryover, so that Argentina has been relied upon for about 11,500,000 bushels for our needs over the current year. Shipments of Argentine seed to this country for the present crop season have amounted to 8,328,000 bushels.

PACIFIC COAST NOTES

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, 401 Montgomery street, San Francisco, has requested the local Chamber of Commerce to place it in touch with domestic manufacturers of dyes.

Four boys were instantly killed, and a fifth badly injured in an explosion that wrecked the plant of Newton's California Fireworks Company, San Francisco, Cal., on the evening of July 3d. George F. Newton, president of the company, states that the plant had been closed for several days and that only chemicals and raw materials were on hand.

URGES NEW TAX ON MEDICINES

Treasury Department Suggests Twenty Per Cent of Price Received by the Importer or Manufacturer—Increases on Soda Fountain Commodities Recommended

Washington, D. C., July 16.—Increases of two hundred to sixteen hundred per cent in the taxes on soft drinks, patent medicines, etc., and new taxes on soda fountain and other commodities are suggested by the Treasury Department in a letter sent to the House Ways and Means Committee as being suitable for inclusion in the new revenue bill. The letter says:

"Nothing more has been attempted than to suggest a few new sources of revenue and to express a tentative opinion concerning the degree in which it would be safe to raise existing rates. It is believed that the rates here suggested could be imposed without seriously injuring the producer or so reducing consumption as to impair the revenue; in short, are not beyond the point of maximum yield."

The department suggests that the taxes on all prepared sirups or extracts suitable for the manufacture or production of soft drinks by soda fountains, bottling establishments, and similar places, which now range from 5 to 20 cents per gallon, be increased to range from 20 to 80 cents per gallon. The rate of one cent per gallon on unfermented grape juice, mineral or table waters, and fermented liquors containing less than one-half of one per cent of alcohol, ginger ale, etc., is to be increased to sixteen cents per gallon. The tax on carbonic acid in drums is to be increased from 5 to 10 cents per pound.

A flat tax of one cent for each five-cent package is suggested for chewing gum in lieu of the present tax of two per cent of the selling price. The two per cent tax now imposed on perfumes, cosmetics and patent medicines is to be increased to 20 per cent of the price received by the importer or producer.

Among the new taxes suggested is a license tax of \$10 on the owner of every soda fountain and on every dealer in soft drinks.

Jacob White, age 74 years, president of the White-Stokes Company, Inc., of Chicago and Brooklyn, died at his home in Chicago, Wednesday, July 3, after an illness of two days, following a cerebral hemorrhage. His death closes a career of more than a quarter of a century in the wholesale confectionery field as distributor and manufacturer of candies and later a manufacturer of pure food products.

Mr. White was one of the organizers of the White-Stokes Company, and continued in active management of its affairs until a few days before his death. He was also a director of the Lincoln State Savings Bank of Chicago at the time of his death. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and for many years active in G. A. R. circles. He is survived by the widow, one son, and three daughters.

Ferdinand Kaiser, secretary and treasurer of the Andrew Baumgartner Company, manufacturing chemists, Baltimore, died at a sanatorium July 9, of chronic nephritis. Mr. Kaiser, who was 54 years of age, was born in Germany, but came to this country when 17 years old, and became connected with the Baumgartner Company years ago, when it was formed by Andrew Baumgartner, at one time in charge of the drug milling department of Gilpin, Langdon & Co. Mr. Kaiser married Mr. Baumgartner's sister, who survives him. He was a singer of note and had been identified with musical organizations for a long time.

Books of Trade Interest

THE TREASURES OF COAL TAR by Alexander Findlay, M. A., Ph. D., D. Sc., F. I. C., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Wales. D. Van Nostrand Company, \$2.00.

The book was written to interest the people in order to obtain encouragement for the dyestuff industry in Great Britain and to promote a more widespread application of science to industry that the country may become independent in its supply of dyes for the textile trade. The same worthy objects are applicable to the industry in the United States, and the book is therefore of equal interest here.

The author has written a textbook in popular language and has gone back to original elements to make his story easily understood. Beginning with the first use of coal, Prof. Findlay discusses its destructive distillation, describing the resulting products and thus logically leading up to the molecular construction of benzene, toluene and other materials.

The production of dyes from coal-tar, the azo dyes, anthracene and vat dyes, indigo, drugs, perfumes and photographic developers receive attention in succeeding chapters. The volume is illustrated with diagrams which make the book of practical use in the classroom and of additional interest to the general reader. The story will go far to accomplish the author's purpose to interest the public as well as manufacturers in research work and the application of chemistry to industrial development.

PITMAN'S PHRASE BOOK OF THE CHEMICAL AND DRUG TRADES compiled by C. G. A. Cowan. Phonetic Institute, 2 West 45th Street, New York, 50 cents.

Long experience in the chemical industry made it possible for the author to gather in the 90 pages of this volume a collection of forms, letters and reports that are used by the best commercial organizations in England, and he has added a list of 1,500 phrases likely to be used in correspondence. There is much technical information concerning chemical formulas, and twenty pages are devoted to exercises which define acids, alkalies, salts and bases that clerks and stenographers may have an intelligent idea of the products with which they are constantly dealing. A vocabulary of technical chemical names at the end of the volume is convenient for reference.

The shorthand equivalent of words and phrases in common use in the trade is a valuable feature for the stenographer.

LIST OF U. S., BRITISH AND GERMAN PATENTS ON NON-ALCOHOLIC BEERS, compiled by Moch & Blum, Patent Lawyers, 220 Broadway, New York.

The United States and British patents have been abridged, only the substance of each being given. The inaccessibility of the German patents seemed to make it desirable to give them in full. Many of these patents have not been filed in the United States and can therefore be used here. The volume includes United States patents up to January 1, 1918. The list includes all patents bearing on non-alcoholic beers, de-alcoholized beers, beers having a percentage of alcohol and malt extracts.

THE CYANIDE PROCESS, its control and operation. By A. W. Fahrenwald, E. M., Met. E., 4½ x 6½ in., XII + 256 pages, flexible binding, \$2 net. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Notwithstanding the advances that have been made in the flotation process for the extraction of gold and silver from their ores, the cyanide process continues to be the leading method employed for obtaining these metals. According to the author, flotation may replace the cyanide process in some particular cases, but the ordinary run of

siliceous ores will no doubt continue to be treated by the cyanide process, the basis of which consists of three operations, viz., treatment of the powdered ore with a weak cyanide solution; drawing off the gold-bearing solution from the treated ore, and precipitation of the gold by zinc. This book relates wholly to the laboratory side of the process, and as such furnishes a guide both for investigating a new ore and for conducting the laboratory of an operating mill. The tests and methods described have evidently been worked out with much care, and the metallurgist and chemical engineer will find in the book much of a helpful character.

PLANNING DISTRIBUTION OF COAL

The Fuel Administration has completed its plans for the distribution of coal for next winter, defining the responsibilities and authority of the State fuel administrators. The War Industries Board will decide what consumers shall have preference in securing coal, but the Fuel Administration has been asked to assist in the compilation of complete preference lists by obtaining reports and recommendations on individual firms from State and local administrators.

Seven classes have been provided for the distribution of fuel, in which domestic consumers are not included as they are given preference over everything else. Strictly war utilities and the various Federal and local government departments and public utilities form the first four classes. Class five is composed of retail dealers; six of manufacturing plants on the War Industries Board's preferential list, and seven of manufacturing plants not on that list.

The first six classes will be given preference in coal shipments, and the list of consumers entitled to preference as established by the War Industries Board in class six will be obtained through a questionnaire sent to every manufacturing plant in the country using more than 500 tons of coal a year.

Manufacturing plants placed on the preferential list will be required to make weekly reports to local administrators who, in turn, will make reports to Washington. From these reports, it is believed, it will be possible to curtail deliveries of coal to manufacturing plants not on the preferential list when such action becomes necessary.

TANNING MATERIALS ON RESTRICTED LIST

Tanning materials have been placed on the List of Restricted Imports by a new ruling of the War Trade Board (W. T. B. R. 154).

Hereafter no licenses for the importation of tanning materials will be issued for the remainder of the calendar year of 1918, except as to—

1. Shipments from any source of any tanning materials not otherwise restricted, where ocean shipment is made on or before July 10, 1918.

2. (a) Shipments of tanning material of Canadian or Mexican origin not specifically restricted, when coming forward from those countries by other than ocean transportation.

(b) Shipments of any tanning material not otherwise specifically restricted when coming from Europe, when shipped from a convenient port where loading can be done without delay.

3. Shipments of a limited quantity of solid quebracho extract, of mangrove bark from Central and South America, of divi-divi, and of wattle bark.

The allocation of tanning materials covered by the last paragraph will be made in accordance with the recommendations of the Tanning Materials Section of the Chemical Division of the War Industries Board.

Patents & Trade Marks

PATENTS

Granted May 28, 1918

1,267,419—Kisel N. Kaita, Lahaina, Main, Hawaii. Sugar-refining apparatus.

1,267,428—Jens P. Lihme, Lakewood, Ohio, assignor to The Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Manufacture of lead arsenate.

1,267,449—James Piperno, New York, N. Y. Manufacture of synthetic milk.

1,267,468—Walter F. Sherman, Elsmere, N. Y. Liquid-measure.

1,267,473—Ermengildo Stoppani, Bologna, and Vittorio Volpati, Milan, Italy. New soluble and assimilable phosphate manure and process for making it.

1,267,611—Raymond Wells, Homer, N. Y., assignor to Cowell Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio. Method of extracting oils and the like.

1,267,638—Rasiklal Datta, Calcutta, India. Process of producing bromine.

1,267,697—Albert E. Roark, Scott, Kansas. Mail-bag catcher.

1,267,709—Alexander L. Straus, Baltimore, Md., assignor to Baltimore Process Co. Distilling apparatus.

1,267,716—Weeden B. Underwood, Rochester, N. Y., assignor to Wilmot Castle Co. Sterilizer.

1,267,780—Alfred T. Lunde, Union, N. D. Funnel.

1,267,819—Alfred H. Stevens, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Stevens Brothers, New York, N. Y. Anilin reducer.

1,267,862—Herman Haefliger, Denver, Colo. Combined microscope and object-holder.

1,268,015—George H. King and Gerald I. Roberts, Port Arthur, Tex., assignors to Gulf Refining Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Process of making aluminum chlorid.

1,268,054—Herman G. Rasmussen, Ivanhoe, Minn. Funnel.

1,268,064—Robert W. Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., assignor to Johnson & Johnson. First-aid packet.

1,268,076—Karl J. Holliday, Glen Osborne borough, Pa., assignor to Holliday Chemical Co., Neville Island, Neville township, Pa. Process for manufacturing surgical dressings.

TRADE-MARKS

Published May 28, 1918

103,526—Robert E. Clark, Charlottesville, Va. A liquid preparation for eczema and dandruff.

103,817—Eau de Cologne Fabriek v. h. J. C. Boldoot, Amsterdam, Netherlands. A paste for cleaning teeth.

107,157—Harry Goldman, St. Louis, Mo. Preparation to remove corns.

107,504—The Intravenous Products Co., Denver, Colo. Preparation for the treatment of tuberculosis.

108,031—A. Bourjois & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Face-powder.

108,394—E. H. Pitts, Toombsboro, Ga. A preparation for the treatment of neuralgia, headache, backache, biliousness.

109,626—John Gibbs, Terre Haute, Ind. Preparation for rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, etc.

109,855—Schieffelin & Co., New York, N. Y. An antiseptic.

110,018—Salvador Dominguez, San Antonio, Tex. Hair-dressing and color restorer.

110,137—Ruth L. Tirrell, Boston, Mass. A lotion for giving strength, tone, and firmness to tired, flabby, or neglected skin.

BRITISH EXPORT PROHIBITIONS

The "London Gazette" (June 11) announces the following alterations in the list of prohibited exports:—Headings deleted: (b) Acetanilide; (b) antimony, sulphides and oxides of; (c) araroba or Goa powder; (b) barium sulphate; (c) chrysarobin; (b) gentian-root; (b) hexamethylenetetramine (urotropin) and its compounds and preparations; (b) hydrobromic acid; (c) liquorice roots and juice; (b) nux vomica and its preparations; (b) mustard. Headings added: (a) Acetanilide; (a) aconite-root; (a) ajowan-seeds; (a) antimony, sulphides and oxides of, and mixtures containing sulphides or oxides of antimony; (a) araroba or Goa powder; (a) barium sulphate; (a) calumba-root; (a) catechu; (a) chrysarobin; (a) gentian-root; (a) hexamethylenetetramine (urotropine) and its compounds and preparations; (a) hydrobromic acid; (a) liquorice root and juice; (a) nux vomica; (b) nux vomica, preparations of; (a) quassia-wood; (a) mustard.

U. S. Foreign Trade in April

Statistics showing the quantity and value of imports and exports as given in the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States just issued for the month of April, 1918, compared with imports and exports for the corresponding month of last year, follow:

	Quantity April 1918	Value April 1918	Quantity April 1917	Value April 1917
Oxalic acid	206,993 lbs.	\$82,709	37,373 lbs.	\$11,150
Muriate of Ammonia, (or Sal Ammoniac) .....	.....	.....	181,325 "	17,779
Carbolic acid	112,741 lbs.	153,313	110,085 lbs.	228,846
Natural indigo	43,827 "	23,431	83,548 "	48,200
Synthetic indigo	7,342,746 "	392,880	4,543,720 "	503,488
Quercbracho .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other tanning material .....	.....	.....	259,025 "	14,152
Crude Glycerin	33,338 "	14,504	381,848	138,702
Gambier	371,112 "	36,971	724,209 "	65,118
Shellac	2,096,544 "	861,512	1,246,156 "	354,601
Crude Iodine	5,350 "	16,914	85,694	186,464
Citrate of lime	101,583 "	18,693	482,761 "	126,075
Magnesite	5,341,570 "	115,946	272,450 "	7,053
Opium	32,272 "	571,402	9,914 "	158,087
Carbonate of Potash	3,048,690	1,063,512	629,432 "	72,327
Cyanide of Potash	130,820 "	45,248	51,509 "	45,729
Nitrate of Potash, (or Salpeter) .....	.....	.....	12,811 "	579
All other potash	114,833 "	77,813	185,106 "	101,851
Cyanide of soda .....	.....	.....	293,212 "	153,761
Nitrate of Soda	65,853 tons	3,611,875	112,732 tons	4,404,631
All other soda .....	.....	.....	2,610	5,627
Sulphur or brimstone .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sulfuric acid ground	1,732,251 lbs.	59,600	3,635,826 lbs.	111,771
Logwood	2,726 tons	47,940	5,193 tons	123,025
All other dyewoods	2,188 "	52,880	665 "	28,792
Sulphate of ammonia	441 "	35,421	195 "	27,923
Muriate of potash	90 "	23,578	60 "	15,570
Sulphate of potash	3 "	604	54 "	3,394
Gelatin, unfm'd	33,866 lbs.	12,451	142,689 lbs.	49,993
Glue and glue size	147,837 "	30,736	920,231 "	138,856

EXPORTS

Bark for tanning .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbolic acid	4,862 lbs.	2,811	.....	.....
Nitric	147,511	20,352	.....	.....
Picric acid	4,928,386 "	2,933,705	.....	3,857,533
All other acid .....	.....	360,246	.....	.....
Wood alcohol	8,457 gals.	6,934	24,651 gals.	25,289
Baking Powder	347,257 lbs	81,488	351,744 lbs.	85,871
Calcium Carbide	1,032,917 "	63,503	2,045,111 "	68,660
Benzol	12,110 "	959	.....	.....
Copper sulphate, (blue vitriol)	643,519 "	58,995	6,689,582 "	662,485
Logwood extract .....	.....	137,626	.....	.....
All other extract .....	.....	479,428	.....	.....
Formaldehyde .....	.....	29,888	.....	.....
Glycerin	2,315,627 "	1,152,189	.....	.....
Acetate of lime	479,839 "	31,350	1,008,682 "	36,433
Chloride of lime	737,651 "	25,021	.....	.....
Chlorate of potash	59,044 "	38,868	.....	.....
Caustic soda	5,472,075 "	280,738	.....	.....
Sal soda	1,577,264 "	25,357	.....	.....
Silicate of soda	1,898,621 "	25,610	.....	.....
Soda ash	21,573,114 "	679,570	.....	.....
Sulphate (brimstone)	12,779 tons	388,428	22,232 tons	466,326

CHICAGO MANUFACTURERS HAMPERED

The attitude of Chicago trade toward business under war conditions is explained in a statement by J. W. Morrisson, president of the Fuller, Morrisson company, formerly president of the National Wholesale Drugists' association, in which he urges consolidation and the elimination of excess service. Efforts of the wholesale trade to conform to new conditions have accomplished little, in the opinion of Mr. Morrisson. There still exist duplication in distribution, difficulties in transportation and excessive competition.

Contraction in the Chicago raw material market is rapidly upsetting business methods long established, especially in manufacture and distribution. Ninety per cent. of the articles used in the Chicago market have risen in price since January 1. This increase averages seven per cent.; some materials show an advance of 12 to 95 cents a pound. Sal ammoniac in lump is unobtainable because of the ban on imports. Acetic acid is exceedingly rare. Orders from this market are cut to 25 per cent. of normal needs.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

CAMPHOR PRICES ADVANCE

Saccharin Manipulated in Order to Realize on Stocks Held by Certain Interests—Seeds, Herbs and Leaves Unsettled

Trading in crude drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals is still restricted by the lack of supplies. Advances were comparatively few and the declines only fractional. Narcotics are firm.

In crude drugs balsams were weak. Oregon Fir is lower. All grades of roots show an upward tendency.

Seeds, herbs, leaves, etc., are unsettled. Coriander seed is lower. Marjoram leaves advanced. Sage leaves are lower. The market for spices is narrow with little or no trading.

In miscellaneous drugs and pharmaceuticals the prominent feature was the rise in domestic refined and Japanese camphor. Amyl acetate is higher. Phenolphthalein was advanced 50 cents. Essential oils show various advances notably for caraway and ylang ylang. Cubeb and orris oleoresins are higher. Acetophenetidin and lycopodium, U. S. P., are lower.

Saccharin is being manipulated by speculative interests in order to realize on stocks which are said to be large.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Amyl Acetate, 10c	Oil of Caraway, 50c
Camphor, Refined, Domestic, 6c	Oil of Ylang Ylang, Manila, \$14
Camphor, Refined, Japanese, 5c	Oleoresin Cubeb, 50c
Fish Berries, 1c	Orris, 54
Glycerin, C. P. Drums, Cans, 1c	Phenolphthalein, 50c
Kola Nuts, 1c	Venice Turpentine, True, 10c
Mastic Gum, 15c	

Declined

Acetophenetidin, 10c	Cocoa Butter, Bulk, 4c
Antimony Needle, Powdered, 1/2c	Lycopodium, U.S.P., 5c
Balsam Fir, Oregon, 15c	Pepper, Black, Singapore, 5c
Bombay Seed, 34c	Pimento, 5c
Cassia, Saigon, 2c	Sage Leaves, Spanish, 5c

Acetanilid, C. P.—First hands quoted former prices for supplies in barrels, 80c@81c a pound. Offerings by second hands were reduced to 70c@75c a pound.

Acetophenetidin—Increased selling competition and larger offerings led to a further decline of 10c to \$3.65@\$3.90 a pound.

Alcohol, Wood—With the demand absorbing offerings, it is more difficult for buyers to locate supplies. Makers are quoting 92c@92 1/2c for 95 per cent and 95c@95 1/2c a pound for 97 per cent.

Amyl Acetate—Prices were raised 10c to \$5.25@\$5.40 a gallon in bulk, drums added, owing to scarcity of the raw material and a larger demand.

Antimony Needle, Powdered—Lack of demand and larger supplies resulted in a decline of 1/2c to 12 1/2c a pound. In some quarters sales at 12c were reported.

Arsenic, White—The demand is active and prices are tending upward. Makers are quoting 10c@11c a pound.

Balsam, Fir, Oregon—Increased offerings due to a smaller demand, resulted in lowering prices 15c to \$1.55@\$1.60 a pound.

Camphor, Refined—Domestic refiners raised prices 6c on all grades to the basis of \$1.17 1/2 a pound for

supplies in bulk, barrels added. Dwindling supplies and strong primary markets influenced the advance.

Camphor, Refined, Japanese—Scant stocks and larger inquiries resulted in an advance to \$1.10@\$1.12 1/2 a pound for 2 1/2-lb. slabs. Smaller stocks here and stronger markets abroad forced up prices.

Caraway Oil—Quotations were advanced 50c to \$8.50@\$8.60 a pound. Smallness of the supplies of oil and seed, together with advices from Holland noting a shrinkage in the area under cultivation were the main causes of the advance.

Cassia, Saigon—Prices eased off 2c to 54c@55c a pound under larger offerings and smaller inquiries. Other kinds of cassias closed steady owing to scant stocks.

Cocaine Hydrochloride, Granulated—The demand continues active and makers are adhering to former quotations of \$11.00@\$11.25 an ounce. The firmness is attributed to scarcity of supplies and reports from London that makers are reluctant to offer shipments for forward delivery owing to scarcity of the raw material.

Cocoa Butter—Prices weakened under a lack of demand and holders lowered quotations 4c to 25c@27c a pound for supplies in bulk.

Codeine—The market remains firm under a steady demand, which is offsetting the easier market for the crude material. Makers are quoting former prices of \$7.30 an ounce for sulphate in 100-ounce lots.

Coriander Seed, Mogador, Unbleached—Freer offerings and limited inquiries resulted in a decline of 1/4c to 13 1/2c@13 1/4c a pound. Small lots of spot Bombay seed sold at 13c@13 1/4c a pound, showing a decline of 1/4c a pound.

Cubeb Oleoresin—Holders raised quotations 50c to \$7.00@\$7.25 a pound. The lack of seed and oil were responsible for the advance.

Ergot, Spanish—Ergot is in good demand. Prices are higher in sympathy with reports from abroad that the crop of 1917 is smaller than was anticipated. Stocks locally are extremely light. Holders are quoting 95c@\$1.00 a pound.

Fish Berries—A further curtailment of the supply resulted in another advance of 1c to 24 1/2@27c a pound.

Glycerin, C. P.—Lack of inquiries led to a quiet market. Manufacturers quoted prices 1c lower to 63c@64c a pound in bulk barrels and drums added. In cans 64c@65c a pound is asked.

Hemp Seed, Manchurian—Limited stocks and recent small arrivals, led to a rise of 3/4c to 6 1/2c@6 1/4c a pound.

Kola Nuts—Prices are stronger owing to smaller supplies and good inquiries. Sellers are quoting 1c higher to 28c@33c a pound.

Lanolin, Hydrous, U. S. P.—The market is firm at 38c@45c a pound owing to smaller supplies. Curtailment in the manufacture in Great Britain due to recent sharp declines caused the firm undertone.

Lycopodium, U. S. P.—Increased selling competition and freer offerings resulted in a reduction of 5c to \$1.60@\$1.65 a pound.

Mastic Gum—The extreme scarcity of stocks and stronger primary markets abroad resulted in an advance of 15c to \$1.00 to \$1.20 a pound.

Mercury—Trading is quiet but prices hold firm, influenced by limited supplies. Selling agents continue to quote \$125@\$130 a flask of 75 pounds.

Morphine—Quotations are steady in face of easier prices on the crude material. The strength is due to a good demand particularly from the Government. Makers are repeating prices on the basis of \$11.80 an ounce for sulphate supplies.

Opium—There is a good demand and a steady movement of supplies into consumption. Raw material is in adequate supply, but holders of the finished product remain firm quoting supplies in cases at \$22@\$25 for granular and \$24 a pound for U. S. P.

Orris Oleoresin—Supplies of imported oil were raised \$4 to \$20 a pound. The market is practically bare of stocks with little prospect of fresh supplies for some time to come.

Pepper, Black, Singapore—Spot parcels are offered at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent lower to 27c@27 $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound under increased shading of prices. Forward shipments are lower and parcels to arrive are being passed for sale. Buyers are confused and hesitating to trade.

Phenolphthalein—Decreased production, diminishing supplies and a larger inquiry led holders to advance prices 50c to \$6.00@\$6.25 a pound.

Pimento—Prices were reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound for select lots. The decline was influenced by a lack of demand and freer offerings.

Quinine—Trading among second hands has been quiet and in some quarters both domestic and Java quinine are slightly lower. Domestic makers continue to quote on the basis of 90c an ounce for lots of 100 ounces of sulphate.

Sage Leaves, Spanish—Prices were lowered $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents@19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents a pound. Lack of inquiries and some selling pressure weakened the market.

Venice Turpentine, True—Unprecedented decrease in stocks, due to importations having practically ceased, caused a further rise of 10c to \$4.10@\$4.40 a pound.

Wormseed Oil—Owing to an acute scarcity of the seed and oil, prices scored an advance of 85c to \$10.85@\$11.10 a pound.

Ylang Ylang Oil—Quotations were raised \$14 to \$40@\$41 a pound for Manilla supplies. The sharp rise is due to lack of arrivals from the Philippine Islands and an acute scarcity of supplies here.

Saccharin—The demand lacks animation owing to recent price advances. Some manufacturers are quoting certain brands as low as \$17 a pound for both soluble and insoluble, but guaranteed standard brands are held at \$30@\$31 for soluble and \$24.50@\$25 a pound for insoluble, U.S.P. goods. It is rumored that speculative interests are trying to force up prices in order to market large hidden supplies later on.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department recently placed the following contracts:

June 26. No. 39337, Russia Cement Co., Gloucester, Mass., glue. No. 39381, Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., carbolic acid.

June 27. No. 39413, Pennsylvania & Delaware Oil Co., New York City, N. Y., light mineral oil.

June 29. No. 39483, Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., TNT; refined. No. 39484, Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., TNT.

July 1. No. 39500, Ball Bros., Glass Manufacturing Co., Muncie, Ind., zinc. No. 39501, Hazel-Atlas Co., Wheeling, W. Va., zinc. No. 39502, The American Zinc Products Co., Greencastle, Ind., zinc. No. 39503, Illinois Zinc Co., Peru, Ill., zinc. No. 39504, Mattiesen & Hegeler Zinc Co., La Salle, Ill., zinc.

July 2. No. 39544, Lind Air Products Co., New York City, N. Y., gas oxygen.

Drug & Chemical Notes

A fire occurred recently in the absorbent cotton plant of John T. Milliken & Co. of St. Louis, Mo.

The amount of castile soap in bond at New York on June 1 was 41,376 pounds, against 83,372 pounds on the same date last year.

Reports from Oregon and Canada indicate that but little fir balsam is being gathered and that a shortage is likely to eventuate.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list the \$10,000,000 capital stock of the American Druggist's Syndicate.

The Dutch Board of Agriculture reports that caraway crop prospects in Holland are everywhere good, but that there has been a great shrinkage in the area under cultivation.

The War Trade Board has placed coconut meat upon the List of Restricted Imports. All outstanding licenses for the importation of coconut meat in any form have been revoked as to ocean shipment after June 30, 1918.

Official Japanese returns show that the exports of menthol from Japan to the United States for three months ended March 31, 1918, were 30,758 kin, against 47,068 kin in the same time last year and 42,446 kin in the corresponding period of 1916.

Requests for government assistance from the various big drug concerns in the east, in gathering roots and herbs, for medicinal purposes, has been referred by the California state board of agriculture to W. A. Beard, manager of the Sacramento Valley Development Association.

TO MAKE REPORT ON LINSEED OIL

Linseed oil interests have appointed the following committee to confer with Government officials concerning the supply:

R. H. Adams, president of the American Linseed Company, New York; S. M. Archer, vice-president of the Archer-Daniels Linseed Company, Minneapolis; J. W. Hirst, president of Hirst & Begley Linseed Company, Chicago; Howard Kellogg, vice-president of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo; E. C. Bisbee, Midland Linseed Products Co., Minneapolis; C. T. Nolan, National Lead Co., New York; George A. Martin, Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland.

The crushers were told the requirements of the Government and the committee will gather the information and make a special report on conditions in the trade.

AWARDS FOR ARMY DRUG SUPPLIES

The following awards have been made at the general purchasing office of the Army Medical Department, Washington: Compressed gauze bandages, Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., 115,000 gross, \$2.28; roller bandages, Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., 50,000 boxes, \$1.71; Seabury & Johnson, New York, 25,000 boxes, \$1.72; the Watters Laboratories, New York, 35,000 boxes, \$1.67. A contract has recently been awarded to the Dennison Manufacturing Company for furnishing 6,000,000 crepe paper bandages, as follows: Size 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, \$27 per 1,000; 3 inch, \$30 per 1,000; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, \$34 per 1,000.

Heavy Chemical Markets

STRONG DEMAND FOR CHEMICALS

General Trend of Prices Is Upward—Easier Tone in Caustic Soda and Soda Ash—Acids Higher Except Those Under Government Control

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Ammonium Ground Alum, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Copper Sulphate, 98-99 O. C.
Ammonium Powdered Alum, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Lead Arsenate powdered, 1c lb.
Aluminum Hydrate, light, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Lead Arsenate, paste, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Aluminum Hydrate, heavy, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Muriatic Acid, 20 degree, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Barium Chloride, \$10 ton	Muriatic Acid, 22 degree, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Barytes, Flotted, white, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton	Soda Ash, in barrels, 10c per 100 lbs.
Bleaching Powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Zinc Oxide, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Carbon Tetrachloride, 3c lb.	

Declined

Antimony, Needle, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Soda Ash, in bags, 10c per 100 lbs.
Boric Acid, in barrels, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	Caustic Potash 88-92 P. C. 4c lb.
Zinc Carbonate, 2c lb.	Copperas, F. O. B. Works, 20c
Sulphide of Soda, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.	per 100 lbs.
Bichromate of Soda, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Arsenic, White, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.
Caustic Soda, 20c per 100 lbs.	

Considerable trading has been going on in the New York heavy chemical market during the week, and although a number of price changes have occurred, with several downward movements noted, in taking the local situation as a whole it appears that the call for all stocks is sufficiently strong to cause holders to quote at the higher levels named a week ago. The market leaders, caustic soda, and soda ash, show a slightly easier tone, but aside from these two items, price changes have been decidedly upward. Factors state that not in years has there been the activity that is now evident, and if inquiries are a reasonable criterion for forecasting future business, it appears that the present firm condition will continue to hold.

Because the Government has fixed a price on a number of important heavy acids there is little new to be reported in this connection, and where offerings are being made on other acids prices of which have not been fixed by the War Trade Board, higher quotations are being named. This is especially true of muriatic, 20 degree, and also for muriatic acid, 22 degree. Under the present state of affairs there is naturally a great deal of dealer trading going on where supplies are put on the open market, and this causes wide price ranges. It is pointed out that practically every heavy acid plant in the country is working at full capacity to take care of the Government and it will probably be some time before there are any large offerings in the local market. The labor situation is causing makers a great deal of concern.

The most pronounced decline is noted on caustic potash, high test. The foreign prussiates are scarce and the domestic materials are in strong demand at previous levels.

Acid, Acetic—Offerings have been made comparatively freely during the week, but price changes have not been important. Those who have supplies here are doing considerable speculation on account of the strong demand for all grades of acetic, coupled with the fact that Governmental requirements have been larger during the last few days. To illustrate the various ideas of holders as to prices, Glacial material is quoted from 55c to 63c a pound, quantity and buyer being the determining factor between these ranges.

The 56 per cent. acetic has been offered from a number of quarters at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ @27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. There are still a number of holders of the 28 per cent degree acetic at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. It is not learned that there have been any large offerings of the 70 per cent acetic acid, and where stocks are available of this degree quotations range from 45c to 46c a pound.

Acid, Muriatic—It cannot be learned that any large offerings are being made on any varieties of muriatic acid, and in view of a strong demand, coupled with the fact that the inquiry from the majority of large consumers is apparently increasing daily, there is little reason to expect any immediate downward movement in the general trend of prices. At works the 18-degree muriatic is quoted at prices that range from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, according to quantity, but as has been the case for a number of weeks in New York, factors give the market as nominal. Where figures were obtainable on the 20-degree muriatic they were advanced to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound, and there has been a rather sharp advance noted on the 22-degree, which is now held in tight hands at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound.

Acid, Nitric—No sales are passing above 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the 42-degree nitric, which is the price that was fixed by the Government. Occasionally offerings have been heard at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the 36-degree, in carboys; from 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@8c a pound for the 38-degree material, and with 8c a pound as the prevailing quotation for the 40-degree. The above prices, of course, reflect the actual conditions of the market at the close, and naturally all prices are subject to prior sale.

Acid, Sulphuric—Supplies of this acid in the spot market are by no means large, and users are having considerable difficulty in locating sufficient to take care of their immediate needs. As is the case with all heavy acids the requirements of the Government are so great that manufacturers are apparently unable to take care of this call and outside business at the same time. Where sales are passing they are going through at prices recently fixed by the War Trade Board at Washington, \$28 a ton for the 66 degree, f. o. b. works, in tank cars; \$18 a ton for the 60-degree sulphuric, same basis, and \$32 a ton for oleum, sellers tanks.

Alums—Advances have been noted all along the line on the various grades of alums, with the following quotations prevailing at the close: Ammonium lump, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound; potassium lump, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound; potassium chrome, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pond, and ammonium chrome at 18c@19 $\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound. The above prices show an advance of at least $\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound on every grade of alums. Supplies are only in moderate quantity in the spot market and with a strong inquiry there are reasons to expect that the higher levels will remain.

Aluminum Sulphate—A great deal of trading has been noted on this heavy chemical, and while in some instances higher prices are being named for spot materials, for the most part quotations are at unchanged levels of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@4c a pound for the high test, and from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for the commercial, or low test. It cannot be learned that there are any large supplies of either the high or low test available.

Bleaching Powder—A large volume of business has passed during the week and sellers in some quarters are quoting at slightly higher levels, especially for

stocks in export drums. The prevailing prices for domestic drums are $2\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $2\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound, with occasional offerings at $2\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound. Export drums are held firmly in most quarters at $3\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound. Supplies on hand are only moderate.

Copper Sulphate—Firmness is noted on every hand and holders of the standard brands are having little trouble in finding a market at $9\frac{1}{4}$ c@ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. Other brands continue to be quoted at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for spot. There is an active inquiry in all directions.

Lead Acetate—Closing quotations were $15\frac{3}{4}$ c@ $16\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for broken brown; $17\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $17\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for the white crystals; $16\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $16\frac{1}{4}$ c a pound for the broken cakes, and from $17\frac{1}{4}$ c to $18\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the granulated. Considerable activity continues to be reported and although it cannot be learned that supplies in the spot market are abundant, they are apparently in sufficient quantity to take care of the business being placed.

Potash Caustic—Of the heavy chemicals this material has shown the most material decline and offerings were being made freely at the close at $77\frac{1}{4}$ c@ 79 c a pound for spot stocks of the high test. This is a drop of nearly 5c a pound from the price of a week ago. It is understood that large consumers are fully supplied with stocks to take care of present needs. The commercial is $62\frac{1}{2}$ c@ 63 c a pound.

Potassium Prussiate—Little Japanese prussiate of potash is to be had in the spot market, and where offerings are being made high prices are asked. For the domestic stocks spot quotations range from $\$1.18$ @ $\$1.25$ a pound for the yellow, and from $\$1.85$ to $\$1.95$ a pound for the red.

Soda Ash—Average consumers have been showing little buying interest in this material and the condition is quiet, with the general range of prices lower, especially for stocks in bags. Offerings were made freely at $\$2.10$ @ $\$2.25$ per hundred pounds for stocks in bags. Barrels, however, are holding fairly firm, and most holders are quoting at $\$2.80$ @ $\$3.10$ per hundred pounds, according to quantity. There is only a slight inquiry.

Soda, Caustic—Following in sympathy with the further downward trend in the spot price of soda ash in bags, caustic soda was quoted at the lower levels of $\$3.90$ @ $\$4.25$ per hundred pounds. These prices are a material drop from those of a week ago, and there is nothing to indicate that there will be any immediate improvement. Supplies are sufficient to take care of more business.

MAKING A NEW SULPHUR BLUE

National Sulphur Blue L is the latest addition to the series of Sulphur Blue now being manufactured by the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., and places in the hands of dyers a product possessing considerable brilliancy. This new blue is applied to cotton in the usual manner. Dyeing proceeds uniformly at a temperature of 140° F. The dye bath is charged with a quantity of the dyestuffs necessary for the desired shade, together with an equal weight of sodium sulphide concentrated, and also 3 to 5% of soda ash, and 15% of common salt. Complete reduction of the dyestuff in the bath is noted when the color of the solution changes to a reddish-gray.

Frank Hemingway, Inc., announces that Howard W. Ambruster has taken charge of the heavy chemicals department. Mr. Ambruster was formerly secretary and director of the Frohman Chemical Company of San-dusky, O.

PROFITEERING IN PLATINUM.

Washington, D. C., July 16.—Showing that the charges made by jewelers that the chemists of the country are behind the move to prohibit the manufacture of platinum into jewelry is without basis, witnesses before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives last week declared that it was not the chemists but the chemical industry that is primarily interested in the matter, and that the great bulk of the platinum in the chemical line is used in making sulphuric acid and nitric acid.

Charles H. Herty, of New York, editor of the official organ of the American Chemical Society, denied practically all the allegations that have been made by the jewelers, including the charge that the society had appropriated \$2,500 to support the propaganda carried on by the Women's National League for the Conservation of Platinum.

The platinum commandeering orders, two of which have already been issued, were declared to be faulty in construction and reach but a comparatively small percentage of the men who may have platinum in their possession. It would appear that the stocks of platinum in the hands of about 1,400 jewelers have been commandeered, but those possessed by 33,600 others have not been touched, and it is possible for a large number of jewelers to buy platinum wherever they can get it, and it is perfectly legal for them to do so.

This condition, it was asserted by witnesses, has tended to increase speculation. Dentists who are charged \$108 an ounce for platinum by the Government, are charged anywhere up to \$140 an ounce by private dealers, and, on the other hand, jewelers not affected by the commandeering orders have paid as high as \$200 an ounce for the metal, buying it from dentists and others who have previously purchased it at very low prices.

NEW YORK'S INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

The Regional Industrial Commission for the New York Metropolitan Region was organized at a meeting held in the Bankers' Club last week at the call of The Merchants' Association, which was asked by the Federal War Industries Board to organize this District.

Charles A. Otis, Chief of the Resources and Conversion Section, outlined the work which is to be done for the co-ordination of industry in order that the Government may obtain the fullest possible service for winning the war.

Among those taking an active part in the work are: William Hamlin Childs, New York, Third Vice-President of The Merchants' Association, President of the Barrett Company.

Warren C. King, New York, President of the Independent Chemical Company, President of the Manufacturers' Council of the State of New Jersey.

H. Seydel, Jersey City, New Jersey, President of the Seydel Manufacturing Company.

Robert Alfred Shaw, New York, Vice-President of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, proposed by the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.

FEDERAL DYESTUFF PROPERTY SOLD

New York bondholders of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Co., bid in the property of the company on Monday at Kingsport, Tenn., for \$1,000,000. The sale took place under receivership litigation. The name of the company will be changed when a reorganization is effected, after which the claims of creditors aggregating \$200,000 will be paid.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

PRICES OF DYES TENDING UPWARD

Scarcity of Natural Dyewoods, Crudes and Intermediates Owing to War Conditions Creates Unusual Market—Aniline Colors Strong

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Cresol, U. S. P. 15c lb.	Logwood Sticks, \$1 ton.
Creosote Oil, 25 p.c. 6c gal.	Liquid Fustic, 51-degree, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Naphthalene Balls, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	Coal-Tar Colors
Phenol, 1c lb.	Alkali Blue, Domestic, 25c lb.
Benzoic Acid, 15c lb.	Benzo Purperine, 10 B. 25c lb.
Acid H., 10c lb.	Benzo Purperine, 4 B. 50c lb.
Aniline Oil, 1c lb.	Chrome Black, Domestic, 5c lb.
Aniline Salts, 1c lb.	Chrome Black, Imported, 5c lb.
Dimethylaniline, 1c lb.	Malachite Green, Crystals, 75c lb.
Cochineal, 2c lb.	Malachite Green, Powd. 25c lb.

Declined

Naphthionic Acid, Crude, 5c lb.	"G" Salt, 10c lb.
Naphthionic Acid, Refined, 10c lb.	Beta-Naphthol, Sublimed, 10c lb.
Benzidine, Base and Sulphate,	Para-Nitrophenol, 5c lb.
10c lb.	Ortho-Toluidine, 5c lb.
Benzoate of Soda, 10c lb.	

The demand from the majority of large consumers has been active during the interval, and the tendency has been decidedly upward. The situation is unlike that which usually prevails at this time of the year, but scarcity, and the high cost of labor, coupled with prevailing war conditions, has created a peculiar market, and resulted in a great deal of trading among local factors, with corresponding wide price ranges named from almost every important source.

It is noted that where quotations have changed for spot stocks of dye bases and dyewoods, higher levels are named, and in some cases a number of the important items are said to be practically out of the market. Divi divi, all grades of fustic, logwood and indigo have all advanced rather sharply during the week, with perhaps the most acute advance noted on cube gambier. Where supplies of either the Java or Singapore cubes are available in the spot market, prices are almost double those last named, and in all probability importers will continue to name higher figures as shipping conditions from primary points are no better.

With the exception of the continued lull in benzol, practically all of the crudes are firmer, and this applies particularly to phenol which is again in strong consumer demand with only light offerings being made on the open market. Naphthalene flake is steady with prices unchanged from those previously reported, but the ball material has advanced again. Both aniline oil and salt show additional advances, as well as cresol, U.S.P., creosote oil, 25 per cent and several other crudes.

Of the intermediates advances have been recorded on the majority of the items, especially dimethylaniline, which has been scarce for some time. The same is true of H acid and benzoic acid. Declines are noted on naphthionic acid, benzoate of soda, and base and sulphate benzidine, "G" salt, sublimed beta-naphthol, para-nitrophenol and ortho-toluidine.

Not a decline has been reported on aniline colors, and where advances have occurred, they have been

material. The demand is unusually active and with the present underlying strength there is little reason to expect any immediate downward price movement.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—There are such scant supplies that importers find it difficult to meet the urgent demand. The Oriental egg is especially scarce and where holders of spot materials are found they continue to quote firmly at \$1.20@\$1.30 a pound. The domestic blood remains at unchanged levels of 65c@70c a pound, and the imported blood has advanced to 95c a pound as the prevailing figure. Taking the albumen situation as a whole it would appear there are not sufficient supplies on the open market of either domestic or foreign stocks to take care of the consumer call.

Cochineal—On practically every variety of this material there has been an advance. Large factors in the New York market were quoting with firmness 64c@69c a pound for the Silver Teneriffe, according to quantity and seller; 66c@69c a pound for the rosy black, and 57c@60c a pound for the gray black. Supplies are diminishing and are barely sufficient to take care of the consumer call. The inquiry is unusually active concerning all forward positions, but large importers are reluctant to quote because of the unsettled condition concerning shipments from primary points.

Cutch—An active and firm market has been reported on every hand for cutch, and as with the other dye bases and dyewoods stocks in the open market are light. Sellers were quoting with a great deal of firmness at 21c@22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the Rangoon, in boxes, on spot, with 18c@18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for stocks for shipment. Liquid cutch is particularly scarce at this time, and spot prices are ranging from 14c@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. Judging from the inquiry and the underlying strength to the local situation there is little reason to look for any declines.

Divi Divi—A sharp advance has been reported on every hand for divi divi and it was not thought that \$76 a ton could be shaded for spot stocks and in some quarters as high as \$78.50 a ton was heard. It is understood that practically all stocks afloat when the War Trade Board announced its restrictions on importations of this material have arrived at this port and as the demand increases supplies on hand are rapidly diminishing with holders advancing their price all along the line.

Fustic—Quotations have held unchanged and there has been a brisk movement of all stocks toward consumers. Closing figures were \$41@\$65 a ton for the sticks, according to quantity and point of origin, with the chips firm at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. Holders of large supplies of the 51-degree were quoting 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, while the solid remains at 28c@29c a pound, with trading limited entirely to the quantity of spot stocks available. There is comparatively little of any of the above material arriving in the New York market.

Gambier—Cube gambier has taken a sharp advance this week and where offerings are being made 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound prevails for the Java cubes and 33c@35c a pound for the Singapore cubes. Spot common gambier is quoted at 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. The demand is strong and supplies are light, with indications of additional advances.

[JULY 17, 1918]

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

19

Indigo—Prices have been without important changes and closed firm at \$2.25@\$2.75 a pound for the Oudes; \$2.50@\$2.75 a pound for the Bengal; \$2.25@\$2.75 a pound for the Guatemala; 90c@\$1.10 a pound for the Madras, and 24c@\$26c a pound for the paste. While it is not learned that stocks in the open market are abundant, they seem to be sufficient to take care of the business now being placed. A strong inquiry is reported for future positions.

Logwood—Supplies of logwood sticks in the New York market are running low and holders of spot stocks have again advanced their price to \$45@\$49 a ton, and indications are that quotations will continue to advance in view of the light arrivals and the present strong demand. The War Trade Board has not yet made announcement of any change in recent restriction placed on importations of the sticks. The chips are in moderate supply and prices range from 3½c@5c a pound, according to quantity. The solid is unchanged at 19c@20c a pound; the 51-degree Twaddle at 9½c@10½c a pound; and the price of the crystals unchanged at 21c@\$26c a pound.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—This crude has been in slightly better inquiry during the week, but no large business has passed toward the usual consumer. Wide price ranges continue to be heard, and at the close 25½c a gallon, works, could have been done. In the neighborhood of 26c a gallon, however, drums extra, is the quotation named from a number of directions for spot. Offerings are still freely made in the New York market.

Naphthalene—A steady demand has been reported for prime flake naphthalene and closing quotations were unchanged at 9½c@9½c a pound, with occasional offerings at 9½c a pound. An advance is noted on the ball material which is now held at 10½c@11c a pound for spot. Factors state that the condition for this time of the year is unusually active, and because of a good inquiry from the majority of large consumers there is considerable underlying strength to the situation. It is not learned that supplies are large on either flakes or balls.

Phenol—A stronger demand is reported on every hand for spot phenol and holders have advanced their price to 47½c@48½c a pound. Supplies in the New York market are not large and prices will probably continue to advance if the present consumer call keeps up. Irrespective of the fact that there was a lull in trading for several weeks no large stocks accumulated because the Government has been careful of its releases of this crude. The outside quotation is seemingly nearer the market.

Toluol—Little new is heard of toluol, and business that is passing continues to go through at prices recently fixed by the Government, \$1.50 and \$1.55 a gallon. There is a strong consumer call for this material and no large releases are being made. Where trading is going on, therefore, it is between the maker and consumer. The Government must be quite sure of the needs of the user before any large stocks will be released. There are no more stocks held in second hands.

Intermediates.

Acid H—This intermediate continues to assume a firmer tone from week to week and at the close sellers were quoting with additional firmness at \$2.80@\$3.00 a pound. These prices are an advance of over 5c a pound, and the opinion seems to be general that H acid will go even higher in view of the increasing inquiry. Supplies are by no means large, but so far as is reported they are sufficient to handle the present volume of business.

Acid, Naphthionic—A quiet week has passed on this acid and prices are now lower than they have been for some time, with offerings being made freely at \$1.25@\$1.35 a pound for the refined, and \$1.05@\$1.15 a pound for the crude. There has been a fairly steady inquiry, but the volume of business that has passed in the New York market has been light.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Business has been largely of a routine nature on sulphanilic acid and prices are at unchanged levels of 42c@44c a pound for the refined, and 30c@32c a pound for the crude. Trading continues between makers and consumers and not a great deal of material is reaching the open market. The production, it is understood, is being held down to just about the quantity necessary to take care of present orders.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The firm condition that has been noted on the oil and salts for several weeks continues, and in some quarters sellers have advanced their price to 27½c@28½c a pound for the oil, drums extra, and 35c@36c a pound for the salts. Supplies on hand are now only moderate and with a good export call there are reasons to expect the present tight condition to hold. The above quotations were named for spot.

Benzoate of Soda—The soda is off slightly, but there has been an advance on the acid. Considerable dealer trading has been going on during the interval and rather wide price ranges have been heard, but there were sellers in the market as low as \$3.25@\$3.40 a pound for spot soda, and perhaps on firm bids even the inside figure could be shaded. The acid is held in firm hands at \$3.40@\$3.80 a pound, according to quantity and buyer.

Benzidine—This intermediate has not been particularly active during the week, and with supplies in large enough quantities to take care of more business there was not a great deal of strength to the situation at the close. Offerings were being made rather freely at \$1.70@\$1.80 a pound for the base, and from \$1.35@\$1.45 a pound for the sulphate. It is understood that inquiry is not especially brisk.

Dimethylaniline—Where stocks have been located during the week holders are quoting at higher levels of 72c@74c a pound, and the last named figure appears to be nearer the market. The demand for this material is unusually strong and supplies on hand are by no means large enough to take care of all the business being placed.

Para-Amidophenol—No change has been reported and the market closed steady at \$3.75@\$4.10 a pound for the base, and from \$4.15@\$4.25 a pound for the hydrochloride. There is a fair inquiry, but no large orders have developed.

Fire, on July 3, caused by an explosion, damaged the plant of the Amalgamated Dyestuff & Chemical Works, Plum Point Lane, Newark, N. J., to the extent of approximately \$10,000.

The Franklin Process Company, Providence, R. I., has awarded a contract for the construction of a new one-story dye house addition to its plant, to cost \$10,000.

The Delta Chemical Works, Toronto, recently burned out, are installing large vats some 8 feet in diameter for the manufacture of dyes.

For the greater convenience of their customers, Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation has opened an office in Union Trust Building Cincinnati. W. G. Rogers, who has had fifteen years' experience in the chemical and raw material business, is in charge.

The Foreign Markets

HIGHER PRICES FOR DRUGS IN LONDON

Products From the Far East Becoming Increasingly Scarce—Quinine Firmer—Manufacturers of Potassium Prussiates Reduce Prices—Nutmegs and Capsicums Higher

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, July 16.—The drug trade has had a quiet week. War restrictions have limited supplies to such an extent that many crude drugs are entirely off the market. Shipping conditions are not improving and rates from the Far East are prohibitive.

Nutmegs, capsicums and chillies are higher owing to scarcity of spot stock.

There is a firmer tendency in the market for star anise oil, cloves, mace and quinine. The war demand for quinine is consuming vast quantities and the amount available on the market here is being depleted rapidly.

Phenacetin, potassium bromide and resorcin are easier.

Agar agar and methyl salicylate are lower.

Manufacturers of potassium prussiate have reduced the price of the yellow six pence and the red by one shilling.

AMERICANS START A PALM-OIL INDUSTRY

In the Provinces of El Oro and Azuay, Ecuador, a large American-owned tract of land called "Rosa de Oro y Diedad," which is located partly among the foothills of the western Andes and partly on the coastal plain, about 5,000 acres being practically level. Nut-bearing palm trees (*Orbignya speciosa*) occupy a fan-shaped area a mile and a half long and many miles in depth, one plot of a thousand acres carrying 10 or more trees to the acre. Each tree bears one to three bunches of nuts, a bunch containing 5,000 to 9,000 nuts, has a stalk several feet in length with 500 to 700 branch stalks, each of which bears 5 to 20 nuts, the harvest continuing throughout the year. The estimated average yield of nuts per tree each year is 1,000 pounds, one-half the weight being lost in drying. The kernel represents one-third the weight of the dried nut and contains 60 per cent of palm oil, each tree averaging 100 pounds of oil.

Machinery has been installed for crushing the nuts and extracting the oil, which finds a market in the United States. The manager is H. W. Henderson, Pasaje, Ecuador, an American engineer.

PLANNING WORLD-WIDE ORGANIZATION

A world-wide organization of bodies interested in American foreign trade may result from steps recently taken by the American Chamber of Commerce in London. This Chamber has invited about twenty of the leading American foreign trade organizations both in the United States and abroad to work out a practical plan for close co-operation. In this connection it is of interest that the Chamber in London believes that a sound American export trade with any country must be based on an interchange of products, each country exporting to the other all those products for which there seems most need and least competition in the other country.

Italy's Foreign Trade

Sharp changes have marked the import trade of Italy during the past five years. Some groups have doubled and trebled in value, others have shrunk to less than half their 1913 value; but the total has experienced a phenomenal increase during the war period, the 1917 figure, though 658,400,000 lire below that for 1916, being twice that for 1913.

According to the preliminary figures of the Ministry of Finance, Italy's imports in 1917 were valued at 7,732,504,402 lire, compared with a value of 8,390,875,538 lire in 1916—a decline that was shared in by 15 of the 19 categories into which Italian official returns are grouped. The four exceptions were (a) chemical products, medicinal substances, gums, and perfumes, (b) minerals, metals, and manufactures of, (c) vehicles, and (d) cereals, flour, paste, and vegetable products not elsewhere specified.

Expressed in lire (the normal value of which is 19.3 cents U. S. currency, but whose exchange rate has fluctuated widely during the past half decade), Italy's imports of spirits, chemicals and colors for the five years 1913 to 1917 included were:

Classification	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Spirits, beverages, and oils	114,446,050	125,163,887	163,331,497	313,075,144	295,174,801
Colonial goods, spices, and tobacco	111,267,816	97,336,361	127,099,010	247,072,271	233,756,573
Chemical products, medicinal substances, gums, and perfumery	147,165,040	115,398,547	219,392,361	560,801,269	795,509,215
Colors and materials for dyeing and tanning	36,024,041	34,692,387	49,735,700	121,025,161	102,788,781

A greater steadiness has marked the export trade of the Kingdom when the total value is considered, but individual groups of exports have shown large increases or decreases when contrasted with the peace year 1913 and the part-war year 1914, as the following table discloses:

Classification	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Spirits, beverages, and oils	161,174,919	134,347,074	159,111,981	121,410,674	149,870,908
Colonial goods, spices, and tobacco	19,623,482	25,858,592	43,973,937	20,355,401	14,862,612
Chemical products, medicinal substances, gums, and perfumery	78,377,612	89,857,870	132,603,409	212,609,216	175,025,423
Colors and materials for dyeing and tanning	8,159,300	7,744,878	9,017,478	11,194,628	8,900,195

By reason of the attacks by ants upon the various agricultural crops of Brazil, there has in recent years sprung up a very considerable domestic industry for the manufacture of formicides of various kinds. A factory was established as early as 1873 by Barão de Capanema and is to-day owned by M. Fontoura & Co., of Rio de Janeiro. There are no statistics available showing the total production of formicides in Brazil, but it is estimated to amount to some 300,000 tins of 1 gallon each. The following are the names of the factories that the American Consul reports thus far: Sociedade de Productos Chimicos L. Quiroz, São Paulo; M. Fontoura & Co., Rua São Pedro, 37, Rio de Janeiro; Paschoal Vaz Otero, Rio de Janeiro; Alves Magalhães & Companhia, Rio de Janeiro; and Merino & Maury, Rio de Janeiro.

ASSISTED CHEMICAL RESEARCHES IN CANADA

The Canadian Advisory Council of Industrial and Scientific Research has since January 1st, 1917, assisted specific researches by scientists and investigators, by grants varying from \$200 to \$5,000, the work being done at various universities and industrial plants. One of the most important of these investigations has to do with the economical conservation of the products of the destructive distillation of wood and coal, and the liquid products created during the manufacture of producer gas. In order to make the research one of value to the industries as a whole it was necessary to have it made on a commercial scale, and arrangements were made with the Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., of Sault Ste. Marie, to have Dr. J. G. Davidson construct and operate an experimental apparatus in connection with their coke plant. The principle investigated was the application of the Cottrell precipitation process to the recovery of the heavy liquid and solid matter passing over in the hot gases resulting from distillation. Preliminary experiments had shown that a very effective separation of the heavy materials from water and gas could be made by electrical discharge under the Cottrell system. The experimental plant was assembled at the beginning of December, 1917, and in April, the major difficulties of working on a large scale had been overcome. The process clearly demonstrated that a great saving could be effected by recovering products of the destructive distillation of wood and tar, as these could be separated from steam and gas at a high temperature, so that subsequent evaporation and treatment of the water mixture were avoided.

Another research granted assistance by the Council has for its object the utilization of the thousands of tons of straw annually burned in the Prairie Provinces. Prof. R. D. MacLaurin of the University of Saskatchewan and Mr. Harrison of Moose Jaw, are engaged in this work and are endeavoring to develop a form of retort which will enable them to distill compressed straw and obtain from it a large yield of gas of high heating powers and a residue carbon content which can be used as a fuel. This investigation is at present in progress.

RESTRICT MANGANESE IMPORTATION

The War Trade Board have, by a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 159), amended the restriction upon the importation of magnesite to permit its importation, under the back-haul proviso, permitting the importation of magnesite when shipped as return cargo from Europe and the Mediterranean coast of Africa, and when shipped from convenient ports where loading can be done without delay.

Importations of manganese ore from Asia and Australasia have, by another ruling, been prohibited as to ocean shipments made on and after July 20, 1918; and, to make this ruling effective, all outstanding licenses for the importation of manganese from those countries have been revoked as to ocean shipment on and after July 20, 1918.

Adequate supplies can be obtained, it has been found, from sources near by, entailing far less strain upon the tonnage resources of the United States during the present difficult period than shipments from the distant ports in Asia and Australasia.

Canada's exports decreased over \$70,000,000, or about 47%, in May compared with May last year. Imports showed an excess of \$10,807,044, as against an excess in exports of \$41,000,000 a year ago.

FIELD FOR AMERICAN SYNTHETICS

British Boycott of German Dyestuffs May Give Manufacturers Over Here a Great Opportunity—Other Trades Consider After-War Boycott

London, July 16.—The British Board of Trade is appointing committees in several of the leading trades to investigate and draw up recommendations regarding after-war conditions with a view to action similar to that taken by the Government prohibiting the importation of all foreign dyes, except under license, for a period of ten years.

Reports of meetings of these committees are beginning to come in, and as far as they concern the chemical and allied trades it may prove of interest to refer to them. It is noticeable that in the case of prohibiting the importation of dyes no notice whatever is taken of the scarcely less important by-products and derivatives which, following the lead of Knorr's antipyrin, have with fluctuating success crowded the pharmacists shelves during the last thirty years as "Synthetic remedies" at the cost of the old-fashioned, yet reliable, medicines, the active principles of barks, roots and leaves.

If dyes alone are thus dealt with in a scheme of boycotting German trade after the war it will prove but a half measure and American manufacturers of synthetics would do well to note the fact and provide against this eminently lucrative branch of the dye industry ever reverting to the proprietors of German poison-gas factories.

The Board of Trade returns for May show a record figure for the United Kingdom, nor is this at all surprising—the total being £125,883,581 against £87,625,713 or 42% increase. Exports were £45,000,000, an improvement of only 3½%, easily accounted for by higher values and representing a heavy drop in volume.

CACAO NOW A RESTRICTED IMPORT

Cacao (cocoa beans) has been placed by the War Trade Board upon the List of Restricted Imports. The importation of an amount not to exceed 30,000 tons during the remainder of the calendar year will be permitted. Out of the amount so listed, the requirements of the Army and Navy will be met in full, and the remainder will be allocated by the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board. In addition, shipments from Mexico may be licensed when brought forward by other than ocean transportation.

To effect this regulation, all outstanding licenses for the importation of cacao (cocoa beans) have been revoked as to ocean shipments after July 20, 1918.

An investigation of cocoa stocks in this country, conducted by the War Trade Board as a preliminary to this regulation of imports, showed stocks on hand sufficient, together with the 30,000 tons of permitted imports, to last until June, 1919, so that the restriction will not interfere with the normal consumption of cacao in this country.

A new American firm has been established at Mazatlan, Mexico, under the name Pacific Drug Co. of Mexico. The firm is quartered in the heart of the business center and is the largest drug concern in Mazatlan. The company is already engaged in the usual prescription and general retail business and has developed connections with a number of local and out-of-town drug stores, which are beginning to rely upon it for drugs in wholesale quantities.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in original packages as usually purchased by manufacturers and jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk	lb. .80	— .81
Acetone	lb. .25	— .25
Acetphenetidin	lb. 3.65	— 3.90
*Aconitine, 1/4-oz. vials	ea. —	—
Agar Agar, See Isinglass	lb. —	—
No. 1	lb. .85	— .86
No. 2	lb. .80	— .81
No. 3	lb. .72	— .73
Alcohol 180 proof	gal. —	4.89
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal. —	4.96
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal. —	5.05
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal. .92	— .92
97 p.c.	gal. .95	— .95
Denatured, 180 proof	gal. .87	— .88
188 proof	gal. .88	— .89
Aldehyde	lb. 1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb. .41	— .45
Sweet	lb. .28	— .29
Meal	lb. .35	— .37
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb. .95	— .98
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	lb. —	—
Ambregris, black	oz. 10.00	— 14.00
Grey	oz. 24.00	— 27.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb. .30	— .35
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb. —	11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb. —	1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb. .75	— .76
Carb. Dom. U.S. kegs, powd.	lb. .12	— .124
Hypophosphite	lb. —	2.15
Iodide	lb. —	4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb. —	7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb. —	.45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb. .25	— .26
Gran.	lb. —	.54
Oxalate, Pure	lb. —	1.15
Persulphate	lb. —	1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb. .50	— .60
Salicylate	lb. 1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	lb. 5.25	— 5.40
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb. .18	— .20
Needle powder	lb. .12	— .13
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent, free sulphur	lb. .35	— .22
Antipyrene, bulk	lb. 19.00	— 20.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz. —	31.20
Areca Nuts	lb. .39	— .40
Powdered	lb. .44	— .45
Argols	lb. .16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb. .65	— .66
†White	lb. .30	— .31
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P. 1-oz. v. oz.	lb. —	47.30
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	lb. —	37.30
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb. .37	— .30
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb. —	—
*Chlorate, pure	lb. —	—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal. 3.70	— 3.80
St. Thomas	lb. 3.80	— 4.05
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	lb. —	—
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	lb. 2.50	— 3.00
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v. oz.	lb. —	—
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	lb. —	—
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb. —	3.50
Salicylate	lb. —	3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb. —	3.50
Subgallate	lb. —	3.50
Subiodide	lb. —	5.60
Subnitrate	lb. —	3.30
Tannate	lb. —	3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb. .074	— .084
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb. .084	— .09
Bromine, tech., bulk	lb. .75	— .76
Burgundy Pitch	lb. .04	— .05
*Imported	lb. —	—

*Nominal.

†Fixed Government price

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Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb. 4.20	— 4.23
Iodide	lb. —	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb. 1.50	— 1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb. 12.50	— 13.50
Hydrobromide	lb. 10.70	— 12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb. 8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	lb. 14.00	— 15.00
Sulphate	lb. 15.00	— 16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb. 1.85	— 1.90
*Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb. 1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb. —	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb. .34	— .35
S. Iphocarbonate	lb. —	— 1.40
Calomel, see Mercury	—	—
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls, bk. lb	—	— 1.17%
Square of 4 ounces	lb. —	— 1.18%
16's in 1-lb carton	lb. —	— 1.21
24's in 1-lb cartons	lb. —	— 1.20
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb. —	— 1.20
Cases of 100 blocks	lb. —	— 1.18
Japan, refined, 25-lb. slabs	lb. 1.10	— 1.12
Japan, refined, 25-lb. slabs, lb.	lb. —	— 1.11%
Monobromated bulk	lb. 3.70	— 3.85
Cantharides, Chinese	lb. .95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb. 1.20	— 1.25
Russian	lb. 4.30	— 4.35
Powdered	lb. 4.45	— 4.70
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs bulk	lb. .09	— .09%
Casein, C. P.	lb. .45	— .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb. .60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb. .04%	— .04%
Heavy	lb. .034	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, bottles incl'd, 100 lb. lots	lb. 1.58	— 1.60
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb. .05%	— .07%
Wood, powdered	lb. .07	— .09
Chlorine, liquid	lb. .15	— .23
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb. .68	— .65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb. 6.25	— 6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals	oz. —	— 1.06
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz. —	— .01
Sulphate	oz. —	— .35
Cinnabar	lb. —	— 3.45
Civet	oz. 2.50	— 2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb. .45	— .49
Oleate	oz. .85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz. 11.00	— 11.25
cryst., bulk	oz. 11.25	— 11.50
Coco Butter, bulk	lb. .25	— .27
Cases, fingers	lb. .35	— .36
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz. —	— 9.15
Nitrate, Bulk	oz. —	— 8.20
Phosphate, Bulk	oz. 6.80	— 6.85
Sulphate, Bulk	oz. 7.30	— 7.35
Collodion, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans	lb. .45	— .46
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb. .33	— .36
Pulp, U.S.P.	oz. .48	— .49
Spanish Apples	lb. .29	— .34
Copper Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb. —	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	lb. —	— 1.63
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury	—	—
Cotton Soluble	lb. .78	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb. 32.00	— 34.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb. —	— .67
Powdered, 29 p.c.	lb. —	— .66%
Cresote, U.S.P.	lb. 1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	lb. 26.00	— 27.00
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb. .18	— .19
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb. .44	— .46
Jewelers large	lb. 1.25	— 1.30
Small	lb. —	— 1.20
French	lb. .37	— .39
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb. 2.90	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb. .34	— .61
Reeds	lb. 4.70	— 4.80
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials, U.S.P.	lb. 15 gr. vials	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P., 15 gr. vials	lb. —	— 1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb. —	—
Ergot, Russian	lb. .90	— .92
Spanish	lb. .95	— 1.00
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb. —	— .27
Washed	lb. —	— .35
U. S. P., 1880	lb. —	— .27
Eucalyptol	lb. 1.34	— 1.40
†Formaldehyde	lb. —	— .16%
Galatin, silver	lb. 1.30	— 1.39
*Gold	lb. —	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb. —	—
Drums and bbls., added	lb. .63	— .64
C.P. in cans	lb. .64	— .65
Dynamite, drums included	lb. .62	— .63
Saponification, loose	lb. .46	— .46%
Soap, Lye, loose	lb. .41	— .41%
Grains of Paradise	lb. 1.35	— 1.50
Guaiacol, liquid	lb. 19.90	— 21.75
Guarana	lb. 1.00	— 1.05
Haarlem Oil, bottles	lb. gross 8.40	— 9.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb. 1.05	— 1.15
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime	lb. .45	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb. .23	— .24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	—
4-oz. bottles	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	—	— 16.50
16-oz. bottles	—	— 20.00
Hydroquinone	lb. 2.70	— 3.90
Ichthyol	lb. —	—
Iodine, Resublimed	lb. 4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb. —	— 5.00
Crystals	lb. —	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb. —	— 1.00
Phosphate U.S.P.	lb. —	— .99
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb. —	— .99
Isinglass, American	lb. .80	— .81
Russian	lb. 6.85	— 7.00
See Agar Agar	—	—
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb. 3.20	— 3.25
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb. .28	— .33
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb. .38	— .45
Anhydrous, cans	lb. .48	— .55
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	lb. —	— 2.95
Licorice, Mass., Syrian	lb. .29	— .30
*Sticks, bds. Corigliano	lb. .49	— .50
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb. 2.50	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb. 1.60	— 1.65
*Nominal.	—	—
†Govt. fixed price.	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls. lb.	.20	.21
Glycerophosphate	lb.	— 4.65
Hypophosphate	lb.	1.65 — 1.70
Iodide	lb.	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30 — 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech	100-lbs.	3.37 — 3.45
U. S. P.	100-lbs.	3.62 — 3.85
Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.	4.50 — 4.70
Hypophosphate	lb.	1.65 — 1.70
Iodide	lb.	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75 — .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.60 — .67
Manna, large flake	lb.	.89 — .94
Small flake	lb.	.70 — .75
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.30 — 3.35
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	—	125.00
Bisulphate	lb.	— 1.53
Blue Mass	lb.	— .95
Powdered	lb.	.97
Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	.93
50 p.c.	lb.	— 1.30
Calomel, American	lb.	— 2.00
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	— 1.84
Powdered, Granular	lb.	— 1.79
Iodide, Green	lb.	— 4.25
Red	lb.	— 4.35
Yellow	lb.	— 4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.	— 2.19
Powdered	lb.	— 2.26
White Precipitate	lb.	— 2.29
Powdered	lb.	— 2.34
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	15.00 — 17.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16 — .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drama	lb.	.174 — .194
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	— 11.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	— 11.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz.	— 15.90
Moss, Iceland	lb.	— .32
Irish	lb.	— .18
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	12.00 — 12.25
Tonquin	oz.	24.00 — 25.00
Grain Cab	oz.	18.50 — 18.95
Tonquin	oz.	37.00 — 39.00
Druggists	oz.	—
*Synthetic	lb.	29.90 — 30.00
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.	lb.	— .22
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	— .22
Novocain (See Procaine)	lb.	—
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	14.45 — .15
Powdered	lb.	.18 — .19
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	— 22.50
Granular	lb.	— 24.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	— 24.00
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50 — 1.55
Papain	lb.	— 5.50
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kgs.	lb.	.43 — .44
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.06 — .07
Cream White	lb.	.09 — .10
Lily White	lb.	.10 — .11
Snow White	lb.	.13 — .14
Phenolphthalein	lb.	6.00 — 6.25
*Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	— .22
Red	lb.	1.70 — 1.80
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00 — 20.00
Piperin	oz.	13.00 — 18.00
Poppy Heads	oz.	.85 — .95
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.50 — 1.55
Bicarb.	lb.	1.20 — 1.40
Bisulphate	lb.	.45 — .60
C. P.	lb.	.75 — .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35 — 1.36
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. e. b. 10	lb.	— 1.05
Citrate, bulk	lb.	— 1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	— 1.45
Hypophosphate, bulk	oz.	2.15 — 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	— 2.25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	3.75 — 3.80
Salicylate	lb.	2.00 — 3.75
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11 — 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31 — 1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles, 5 gr. bottles	7.00	— 7.50
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins	oz.	— .90
50-oz. tins	oz.	.91 — .92
25-oz. tins	oz.	.94
1-oz. tins	oz.	.98
Second Hands Java	oz.	1.00 — 1.05
Second hands, American	oz.	1.05 — 1.10
*Amsterdam	oz.	—
*German	oz.	—
Java	oz.	—

*Nominal.

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Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	— .90
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	oz.	— 1.00
Sulphate, tins	oz.	.70
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	oz.	.80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	.40
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. ....lb.	—	— 45
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	—	— 44%
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble....lb.	30.00	— 31.00
U.S.P., Insoluble ....lb.	24.50	— 25.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00 — 17.00
Salol, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— 1.50
Sandalwood	lb.	— .60
Ground	lb.	— .60
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— 47.00
Powdered	lb.	— 47.50
Scammony, resin	lb.	—
Powdered	lb.	—
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls. ....lb.	—	— 34%
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots....oz.	—	— 82%
Soap, Castile, white, pure....lb.	.70	— .75
Marseilles, white	lb.	.17 — .18
Green, pure	lb.	.17 — .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14 — .15
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. ....lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P. ....lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Bicarb. U.S.P. powd. ....lb.	.024	— .03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.65 — .66
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50 — 3.30
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c. b. 10	lb.	— 2.20
Granular, c. b. 10	lb.	— .38
Citrate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— .67
Granular, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— .67
Glycerophosphate, crystals....lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Hypophosphate, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran....lb.	—	— 1.13
Recryst.	lb.	.17 — .18
Dried	lb.	.25 — .26
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.92	— 1.00
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) ....lb.	—	— 1.12
Tungstate	lb.	—
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27 — .28
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P. ....lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P. ....lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P. ....lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	— 1.65
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	3.60 — 4.60
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75 — .76
Iodide, bulk	lb.	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24 — .29
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Acetate	oz.	— 1.80
Nitrate	oz.	— 1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	— 1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.51 — .52
Sulphonate, 100 oz. lots	lb.	1.25 — 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	16.00	— 16.75
Sulphur, bbls.	—	— 2.35
Flour com'1 bags	—	— 2.25
Flowers	—	— 4.05
Tartaric Acid, U.S.P. ....bbls.	—	— 85%
Granular and Powd.	lb.	—
Crystals	lb.	— .86
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.094 — .10
Kegs	per keg	4.95 — 5.00
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67 — .67 1/2
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.54 — .59
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	13.50	— 13.75
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	— 16.55
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.28 — .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	1.00 — 1.05
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.	—	
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	4.00 — 4.40
Artificial	lb.	.06 — .07
Spirits, see Naval Stores.	—	
Vanillin	oz.	.80 — .84
Witch Hazel Ext. dble dist. bbl.	gal.	1.18 — 1.23
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.21 — .23
Chloride	lb.	.142 — .15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45 — .75
Oxide, U.S.P. ....bbls.	lb.	.34 — .36
*Nominal.	—	

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	lb.	.172 — .184
*Glacial	lb.	.55 — .63
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	2.50 — 2.75
*Benzoin, from gum	lb.	—
U. S. P. ex toluol	lb.	3.50 — 4.00
Boric, cryst. bbls.	lb.	.134 — .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.134 — .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45 — 1.60
Camphoric	lb.	4.85 — 5.00
*Caprylic crys., U.S.P., drs. ....lb.	lb.	.53 — .54
1-lb. bottles	lb.	—
5-lb. bottles	lb.	— .58
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	— .54%
Chromic, U.S.P. ....lb.	lb.	1.25 — 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20 — 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.82 — .824
Powdered	lb.	.824 — .83
Second hands	lb.	.92 — .924
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.10 — 1.15
*Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	lb.	1.15 — 1.50
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55 — 1.60
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45 — 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150.	oz.	.25 — .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40 — 2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P. ....lb.	lb.	.18 — .20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P. ....lb.	lb.	1.20 — 1.25
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech. ....lb.	lb.	.40 — .45
20 p.c. tech.	lb.	.50 — .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	— 2.50
U. S. P. 10 p.c.	lb.	.65 — .70
Lactic, U.S.P. ....VIII.	lb.	2.15 — 2.25
U. S. P. IX.	lb.	2.50 — 2.60
Molybdic	lb.	6.90 — 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.024 — .024
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.082 — Gov. pr.
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20 — .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23 — .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.46 — .50
*Picric, kgs.	lb.	.50 — 1.25
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syrup	lb.	.40 — .45
U. S. P.	lb.	.21 — .24
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.305 — .315
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.70 — 2.85
Crystals, bottles	lb.	—
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12 — .124
Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P. ....lb.	lb.	.90 — .95
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.26 — .28
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07 — .08
66 deg. tech. f.o.b. wks. ....ton	lb.	28.00 — Gov. pr.
Subphorous	lb.	.85 — .96
Tannic	lb.	1.25 — 1.30
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.48 — 1.52
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	lb.	.36 — .37
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.35 — .36
Trichloracetic, U.S.P. ....lb.	lb.	4.40 — 4.50
*Nominal.	—	

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Essential Oils		WHERE TO BUY	
Almond, bitter	lb. 12.75	—	12.80
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb. 4.50	—	5.00
Free from chlorine	lb. 5.25	—	5.50
Amber, crude	lb. 2.40	—	2.45
Rectified	lb. 2.75	—	2.80
Anise	lb. 1.10	—	1.20
Bay	lb. 2.75	—	3.00
Bergamot	lb. 5.75	—	5.90
Synthetic	lb. 3.50	—	4.00
Bois de Rose	lb. 4.75	—	5.25
Cade	lb. 1.25	—	1.35
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb. .80	—	.85
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb. .12	—	.18
Japanese, white	lb. .22	—	.23
Cataway, Rectified	lb. 8.50	—	8.60
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb. 2.20	—	2.30
Lead, Free	lb. 2.40	—	2.45
Redistilled, U. S. P.	lb. 2.75	—	2.80
Cedar Leaf	lb. 1.25	—	1.30
Cedar Wood	lb. .21	—	.22
*Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb. 22.00	—	22.25
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb. .54	—	.55
Java	lb. 70	—	.75
Cloves, can	lb. 3.25	—	3.30
Bottles	lb. 3.35	—	3.40
Copaiba	lb. 1.10	—	1.15
Coriander	lb. 22.00	—	23.00
Cubeb	lb. 7.50	—	7.60
Cumin	lb. 11.50	—	11.60
Erigeron	lb. 2.30	—	2.40
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb. .65	—	.75
Fennel, sweet	lb. 4.00	—	4.10
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb. 10.00	—	10.25
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb. 9.00	—	9.50
Turkish	lb. 4.75	—	5.00
Ginger	lb. 8.00	—	8.25
Gingergrass	lb. —	—	—
Hemlock	lb. 1.25	—	1.30
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb. 12.50	—	12.75
Twice rect.	lb. 14.00	—	14.25
Wood	lb. 2.00	—	2.25
Lavender Flowers	lb. 5.65	—	5.75
Garden	lb. .65	—	.85
Spike	lb. .90	—	1.45
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb. 1.15	—	1.50
Lemongrass, Native	lb. 1.40	—	1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb. 5.75	—	5.85
Distilled	lb. 2.25	—	2.30
Linaloe	lb. 5.00	—	5.10
Mace, distilled	lb. 2.40	—	2.50
Mustard, natural	lb. —	—	—
Artificial	lb. 24.00	—	24.25
Neroli, bigarade	lb. 80.00	—	90.00
Petaia	lb. 90.00	—	95.00
Artificial	lb. 24.00	—	24.25
Nutmeg	lb. 2.40	—	2.45
Orange, bitter	lb. 2.35	—	2.40
Sweet, West Indian	lb. 1.90	—	1.95
Italian	lb. 2.50	—	2.75
Orris Concrete	oz. 5.00	—	5.05
Origanum, Imitation	lb. .40	—	.50
Patchouli	lb. 30.00	—	30.25
Pennyroyal	lb. 1.75	—	1.85
Imported	lb. 1.20	—	1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb. 3.10	—	3.20
Bottles	lb. 3.25	—	3.30
Petit Grain, So. America	lb. 3.50	—	3.60
French	lb. 7.00	—	8.00
Pinus Sylvestus	lb. 5.50	—	5.60
Pumilio	lb. —	—	5.00
Rose, French	oz. —	—	28.00
Synthetic	oz. 3.00	—	4.00
Rosemary, French	lb. 11.10	—	11.15
Safrol	lb. .45	—	.47
Sandalwood, East India	lb. 13.50	—	13.75
*Sassafras, natural	lb. 2.30	—	2.40
Artificial	lb. .40	—	.45
Savin	lb. 7.00	—	7.25
Spruce	lb. 1.10	—	1.15
Spearmint	lb. 3.50	—	3.60
Tansy, Amer.	lb. 3.50	—	3.60
Thyme, red, French	lb. 2.00	—	2.10
White, French	lb. 2.00	—	2.10
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb. —	—	—
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb. 5.00	—	5.10
Birch, Sweet	lb. 2.75	—	3.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb. .85	—	.90
Wormseed	lb. 10.50	—	10.60
Wormwood, Dom.	lb. 4.50	—	4.75
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb. 18.00	—	18.50
Manila	lb. 40.00	—	41.00
Artificial	lb. 12.00	—	13.00
OLEO RESINS			
Aspidium (Malefern)	lb. 17.50	—	18.00
Capicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb. 4.50	—	5.50
Cubeb	lb. 7.00	—	7.25
*Nominal	—	—	—
WHERE TO BUY		Antoine Chiris Co.	
NEW YORK		IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS	
ESSENTIAL OILS		SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS	
Fritzsch Brothers		New York	
ESSENTIAL - OILS			
Crude Drugs			
BALSAMS			
Copaiba, Para	lb. .65	—	.70
South American	lb. .84	—	.85
Fir, Canada	gal. 5.95	—	6.00
Oregon	gal. 1.55	—	1.65
Peru	lb. 3.75	—	3.80
Tolu	lb. 1.15	—	1.20
BARKS			
Angostura	lb. .70	—	.75
Basswood, Bark, pressed	lb. .17	—	.18
Blackhawk, of root	lb. .30	—	.35
of Tree	lb. .14	—	.16
Buckthorn	lb. .24	—	.25
Calisaya	lb. .55	—	1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb. .15	—	.17
Cascara, quills	lb. .22	—	.24
Siftings	lb. .13	—	.14
Chestnut	lb. .08	—	.09
Cinchona, red quills	lb. 1.10	—	1.45
Broken	lb. .80	—	.85
"Yellow" quills	lb. .55	—	1.00
"Broken"	lb. .80	—	.85
"Loxa, pale, bs.	lb. .30	—	.33
Powdered, boxes	lb. .31	—	.33
Maracaibo, yellow, powd	lb. .35	—	.40
Condurango	lb. .13	—	.15
Cotton Root	lb. .10	—	.12
Cramp (true)	lb. .55	—	.60
Cramp (so-called)	lb. .10	—	.13
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb. .075	—	.10
Elm, grinding	lb. .09	—	.09
Select bds.	lb. .18	—	.19
Ordinary	lb. .10	—	.11
Hemlock	lb. .06	—	.07
Lemon Peel	lb. .10	—	.12
Mezereon	lb. .24	—	.25
Oak, red	lb. .07	—	.08
White	lb. .07	—	.08
Orange Peel, bitter	lb. .05	—	.06
Sweet	lb. .11	—	.12
Trieste	lb. .12	—	.13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb. .12	—	.12
Northern	lb. .15	—	.16
Pomegranate of Root	lb. .40	—	.42
of Fruit	lb. .30	—	.32
Quebracho	lb. —	—	—
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. .11	—	.12
Select	lb. .17	—	.19
Simaruba	lb. .30	—	.30
"Soap, whole	lb. .10	—	.11
Cut	lb. .17	—	.18
Crushed	lb. .12	—	.13
Walsh, of Root	lb. .44	—	.46
of Tree	lb. .15	—	.16
Willow, Black	lb. .06	—	.07
White	lb. .14	—	.14
White Pine	lb. .07	—	.08
White Poplar	lb. .05	—	.06
Wild Cherry	lb. .08	—	.14
Witch Hazel	lb. .05	—	.06
Calabar	lb. .44	—	.46
*Nominal	—	—	—
BEANS			
St. Ignatius	lb. .24	—	.25
St. John's Bread	lb. .30	—	.32
Tonka, Angostura	lb. .98	—	1.05
Para	lb. .64	—	.69
Surinam	lb. .70	—	.74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb. 4.50	—	6.00
Cuts	lb. 3.25	—	3.90
Bourbon	lb. 2.20	—	3.00
South American	lb. 3.00	—	4.00
Tahiti, White Label	lb. 1.45	—	1.50
Green Label	lb. 1.40	—	1.45
BERRIES			
Cubeb, ordinary	lb. 1.10	—	1.15
"XX"	lb. 1.20	—	1.22
Powdered	lb. 1.15	—	1.25
Fish	lb. .24	—	.27
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb. 1.20	—	1.25
Juniper	lb. .09	—	.10
Laurel	lb. .08	—	.08
Poke	lb. .11	—	.12
Prickly Ash	lb. .11	—	.14
Saw Palmetto	lb. .18	—	.20
Slow	lb. .50	—	.55
Sumac	lb. .06	—	.07
FLOWERS			
Arnica	lb. 1.00	—	1.05
Powdered	lb. 1.30	—	1.35
Borage	lb. .60	—	.65
Calendula	lb. 3.50	—	4.00
Chamomile, German	lb. —	—	—
Hungarian type	lb. .48	—	.55
Roman	lb. 1.00	—	1.10
Spanish	lb. .40	—	.50
Clover Tops	lb. .27	—	.31
Dogwood	lb. .14	—	.15
Elder	lb. .30	—	.32
Insect, open	lb. .30	—	.33
Closed	lb. .39	—	.40
"Powd. Flowers and stembls."	lb. .34	—	.35
Powd. Flowers	lb. .35	—	.36
*Kouoso	lb. —	—	—
Lavender, ordinary	lb. .28	—	.30
Select	lb. .32	—	.35
Linden, with leaves	lb. .34	—	.36
Without leaves	lb. .48	—	.50
Malva, blue	lb. 3.50	—	4.50
Black	lb. .53	—	.60
Mullein	lb. 1.65	—	1.75
Orange	lb. 1.20	—	1.24
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb. .05	—	.05
Poppy, red	lb. 1.00	—	1.20
Rosemary	lb. .65	—	.75
Saffron, American	lb. .45	—	.47
Valencia	lb. 15.50	—	16.00
Tilia (see Linden)	lb. —	—	—
GUMS			
Aloes, Barbados	lb. 1.00	—	1.10
Cape	lb. .17	—	.18
Curacao, cases	lb. .10	—	.11
Socotrine, whole	lb. .69	—	.75
Powdered	lb. .74	—	.80
Ammoniac, tears	lb. 1.20	—	1.45
Powdered	lb. 1.25	—	1.50
Arabic, firsts	lb. .50	—	.52
Seconds	lb. —	—	—
Sorts Amber	lb. —	—	—
Powdered	lb. .35	—	.40
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb. 2.10	—	2.25
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb. 2.10	—	2.25
Benzoin, Siam	lb. 1.60	—	1.75
Sumatra	lb. .33	—	.42
Catechu	lb. .19	—	.22
*Chicle, Mexican	lb. .80	—	.85
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb. .29	—	.30
Euphorbium	lb. —	—	—
Powdered	lb. —	—	—
Galbanum	lb. 1.45	—	1.50
Gamboge	lb. 2.00	—	2.10
Guaiac	lb. .94	—	1.00
Hemlock	lb. .80	—	.90
Kauri No. 1	lb. .53	—	.55
Kino	lb. .85	—	.60
Mastic	lb. 1.00	—	1.20
Myrrh, Select	lb. .55	—	.60
Sorts	lb. .45	—	.50
Siftings	lb. .40	—	.45
Olibanum, siftings	lb. .13	—	.14
Tears	lb. .17	—	.22
Sandarac	lb. .75	—	.80
"Senegal, picked	lb. .36	—	.42
Sorts	lb. .34	—	.39
Thus, per bbl.	250-lb. 13.00	—	13.50
Spruce	lb. .65	—	.75
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb. 2.75	—	2.95
Seconds	lb. 2.50	—	3.20
"Thirds	lb. 2.75	—	2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb. —	—	—
"Seconds	lb. —	—	—
"Thirds	lb. —	—	—
*Nominal	—	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.45	—	.50
Balmoney	lb.	.09	—	.10
Bay, true	lb.	—	—	—
Belladonna	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.18	—	.20
Buchi, short	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Long	lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
American	lb.	.50	—	1.00
Catnip	lb.	.08	—	.10
Chestnut	lb.	.04	—	.05
Chirreta	lb.	.45	—	.48
*Cosa, Huanuco	lb.	—	—	—
*Truxillo	lb.	—	—	—
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	—	.20
*Conium	lb.	—	—	—
Corn Silk	lb.	.11	—	.12
Damiana	lb.	.16	—	.18
Deer Tongue	lb.	.24	—	.25
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.40	—	.45
Imported	lb.	.55	—	.70
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	—	.09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.18	—	.20
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09	—	.11
*German	lb.	—	—	—
*French	lb.	—	—	—
Patchouli	lb.	.73	—	.80
Pennyroyal	lb.	.12	—	.18
Peppermint, American	lb.	.27	—	.29
Pichi	lb.	.09	—	.10
*Prince's Pine	lb.	.47	—	.50
Plantain	lb.	.12	—	.14
*Pulsatilla	lb.	6.50	—	6.75
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.07	—	.08
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.13	—	.14
Rue	lb.	—	—	.55
*Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	—	—
*Grindelia	lb.	—	—	—
Greek, stemless	lb.	.30	—	.30
Spanish	lb.	.19	—	.19
Savory	lb.	.19	—	.19
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Half Leaf	lb.	.80	—	.90
Sittings	lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Tinnevelly	lb.	.14	—	.19
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.45	—	.47
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	—	.21
Squaw Vine	lb.	.28	—	.31
Stramonium	lb.	.20	—	.22
Tansy	lb.	.09	—	.11
Thyme Spanish	lb.	.09	—	.09
French	lb.	.12	—	.12
Uva Ursi	lb.	.21	—	.24
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	—	.07
Wormwood imported	lb.	.24	—	.27
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	—	.07

ROOTS

Aconite, Spanish	lb.	.38	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50
German	lb.	.69	—	.75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	—	.80
Alkanet	lb.	2.20	—	2.25
Althea, cut	lb.	.75	—	.80
Whole	lb.	.33	—	.37
Angelica America	lb.	.48	—	.55
*German	lb.	—	—	—
Araxis	lb.	.80	—	1.00
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.19	—	.20
Bermuda	lb.	.55	—	.60
St. Vincent	lb.	.35	—	.40
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.06	—	.07
Bearfoot	lb.	.08	—	.09
Belladonna	lb.	2.60	—	2.75
Powdered	lb.	3.55	—	3.80
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.17	—	.19
Bitter	lb.	.16	—	.18
Beth	lb.	.16	—	.20
Blood	lb.	.22	—	.24
Blueflag	lb.	.31	—	.33
Bryonia	lb.	.27	—	.30

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.
116 Beekman St. New York

BOTANICAL DRUGS

Ibero-American Export Co.,
INCORPORATED

10 Bridge Street, New York

OFFERS

Rosemary Leaves — Dinitrochlorobenzol
African Caraway Seed

*Burdock, Imported	lb.	.20	—	.21
American	lb.	.20	—	.21
Calamus, bleached	lb.	—	—	.15
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	—	.26
Cochosh, black	lb.	.11	—	.13
Blue	lb.	.12	—	.14
Colchicum	lb.	3.00	—	.35
Colombia, whole	lb.	.25	—	.28
Comfrey	lb.	.20	—	.24
Culver's	lb.	.14	—	.15
Cranebill see Geranium.	—	—	—	—
Dandelion, English	lb.	.35	—	.40
American	lb.	.29	—	.31
Dograss Dom. Rock Co.	lb.	.55	—	.75
Cut, Bermuda	lb.	.30	—	.32
Echinacea	lb.	.30	—	.32
Elecampane	lb.	.09	—	.10
Galangal	lb.	.27	—	.30
Gelsemium	lb.	.08	—	.10
Gentian	lb.	.16	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	.19	—	.22
Geranium	lb.	.09	—	.26
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.15	—	.21
Bleached	lb.	.25	—	.26
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	—	.50
Wild, Eastern	lb.	14.00	—	.45
Northwestern	lb.	13.00	—	.15
Southern	lb.	8.00	—	.12
Golden Seal	lb.	5.40	—	.60
Powdered	lb.	5.80	—	.60
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	—	.40
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	—	.26
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.28
*Imported	lb.	.40	—	.44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.15	—	.32
Powdered	lb.	3.40	—	.35
Rio	lb.	3.10	—	.32
Salap, whole	lb.	.60	—	.65
Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.75
Kava Kava	lb.	.17	—	.19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.80	—	.90
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	—	.90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.32	—	.35
Selected	lb.	.34	—	.38
Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.36
Lovage, American	lb.	.70	—	.75
Manaca	lb.	.25	—	.27
Mandrake	lb.	.08	—	.10
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.25	—	2.40
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.26	—	.27
Verona	lb.	.22	—	.24
Pareira Brava	lb.	.35	—	.40
Pink, true	lb.	.42	—	.43
Pleurisy	lb.	.17	—	.19
Poke	lb.	.07	—	.08
Rhatany	lb.	.13	—	.15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.80	—	.85
Chips	lb.	.60	—	.65
Cuts	lb.	.75	—	.80
High Dried	lb.	.62	—	.70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.74	—	.78
American	lb.	.40	—	.45
Mexican	lb.	.65	—	.75
Seneca, Northern	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Serpentina	lb.	.45	—	.50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.17	—	.20
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	—	.35
Canada natural	lb.	.34	—	.38
Stripped	lb.	.45	—	.50
Spikenard	lb.	.28	—	.30
Squill, white	lb.	.13	—	.14
Stillingsia	lb.	.11	—	.12
Stone	lb.	.09	—	.10

Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.08	—	.08
China	lb.	.10	—	.10
Madras	lb.	.12	—	.12
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.40	—	.45
True (Aletris)	lb.	.39	—	.45
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
*English	lb.	—	—	—
*German	lb.	—	—	—
Japanese	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11	—	.14
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.09	—	.11

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish	lb.	26	—	.26
Star	lb.	.27	—	.28
Caraway, African	lb.	.52	—	.53
*Dutch	lb.	—	—	—
Cardamoms, fair bleached	lb.	.80	—	.85
Celery	lb.	.37	—	.38
Colchicum	lb.	3.70	—	.38
Conium	lb.	.39	—	.40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.13	—	.14
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.13	—	.14
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.13	—	.14
Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.14	—	.14
Dill	lb.	.20	—	.20
Fennel, French	lb.	.16	—	.16
German, small	lb.	—	—	—
*Romanian, small	lb.	—	—	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.00	—	.18
Ground	lb.	.10	—	.11
Foenugreek	lb.	.14	—	.14
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06	—	.06
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	—	.06
Larkspur	lb.	.32	—	.33
Lobelia	lb.	.29	—	.30
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—	—
Brown, African	lb.	1.50	—	.15
California, brown	lb.	.19	—	.20
Chinese	lb.	.11	—	.12
English, yellow	lb.	.22	—	.28
Parsley	lb.	.18	—	.19
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	—	—
Russian, blue	lb.	.80	—	.82
Indian	lb.	.40	—	.41
Quince	lb.	1.10	—	.12
Rape, English	lb.	—	—	—
Japanese small	lb.	.09	—	.10
Domestic	lb.	.10	—	.10
Sabadilla	lb.	.13	—	.14
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.60	—	.65
Kombe	lb.	.85	—	.95
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.07	—	.07
South American	lb.	.07	—	.07
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.09	—	.09
French	lb.	.12	—	.12
Worm, American	lb.	.08	—	.09
Levant	lb.	.70	—	.78

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.32	—	.33
China, Selected, bales	lb.	.17	—	.17
Saigon genuine	lb.	.56	—	.57
Capsicum, African	lb.	.22	—	.22
Japan	lb.	.15	—	.16
Cassia Buds	lb.	.28	—	.30
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.17	—	.17
Mombasa	lb.	.28	—	.29
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.29	—	.31
Cloves, Amboynas	lb.	.61	—	.62
Zanzibar	lb.	.47	—	.47
Ginger, African	lb.	.13	—	.13
Cochin "D"	lb.	.19	—	.19
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.17	—	.18
Japan	lb.	.12	—	.12
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.56	—	.57
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.46	—	.47
Nutmegs 110s	lb.	.35	—	.35
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.27	—	.27
White	lb.	.33	—	.33
Pimento	lb.	.07	—	.07

WAXES

Bees, Yellow, crude	lb.	.44	—	.46
Yellow, refined	lb.	.48	—	.50
White	lb.	.66	—	.75
*Candelilla	lb.	.52	—	.62
*Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.93	—	.95
No. 1	lb.	.92	—	.93
No. 2	lb.	.87	—	.89
No. 3	lb.	.80	—	.82
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.21	—	.23
White	lb.	.22	—	.25
Japan	lb.	—	—	—
Blueflag	lb.	—	—	—
Bryonia	lb.	—	—	—
*Montan, crude	lb.	.22	—	.23
Substitute	lb.	.28	—	.30
Nominal.	lb.	—	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	.75
"Green	lb.	.85	.95
"Refined, white	lb.	.80	.85
"Domestic	lb.	.88	.90
Refined, yellow	lb.	.70	.80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p. lb.	123/4	.13	
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p. lb.	14	.14	
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.22	.23
Double pressed	lb.	.24	.25
Triple pressed	lb.	.28	.29

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	lb.	.17	.18
56 p.c.	lb.	.26	.27
70 p.c.	lb.	.45	.46
80 p.c.	lb.	—	—
Glacial	lb.	.55	.63
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	.05
Ground	lb.	.05	.05
Powdered	lb.	.05	.05
Chrome	lb.	.22	.23
Potash lump	lb.	.08	.09
Ground	lb.	.09	.09
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.08	.09
Soda, Ground	lb.	—	.63
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04	.05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03	.04
Low grade	lb.	.02	.02
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.17	.18
Heavy	lb.	.11	.12
Arsenic, white	lb.	.09	.17
Red	lb.	.65	.70
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.38	.43
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car. lb.	22	.24	
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.17	.20
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.16	.17
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.14	.17
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P. lb.	.19	.21	
"Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.22	.23
Granulated, white	lb.	.22	.23
Lump	lb.	1.00	.110
Sulphate, foreign	lb.	—	—
Domestic	lb.	8.00	.850
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—
65 p. c.	lb.	—	—
47 p. c.	lb.	—	—
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.04	.04
Barium, chloride	ton	.85	.100-100
Dioxide	lb.	.28	.30
Nitrate	lb.	.11	.12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	.31	.38
Off color	ton	.14	.18
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c. lb.	6.00	.60	
Calcium Acetate, 35 p.c. lb.	6.00	.60	
Carbide	ton	.70	.73
Carbonate	lb.	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	24.00	.26	
Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y. ton	—	—	
Solid, second hands	ton	.30	.34
Gran. second hands	ton	.40	.45
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	.09
Second hands	lb.	.08	.08
Powdered	lb.	.10	.11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.50	1.80
Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	4.00
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	.05
48 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	.09
52 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.15	.16
Broken Cakes	lb.	.16	.16
Granulated	lb.	.17	.17
Arsenite, powdered	lb.	.31	.35
Paste	lb.	.15	.17
Nitrate	lb.	—	—
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	Nominal	
Foreign	lb.	—	—
Red, American	lb.	—	.104
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	.084
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	.094
in Oil 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	.104
English	lb.	—	—
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	
Lime, sulphur solution	gal.	.15	.19
Faynesite, f.o.b. Cal.	lb.	42.00	.44
f. o. b. N. Y.	lb.	65.00	.70
Kuriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01	.02
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	.02
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	.03
Nickel oxide	lb.	.60	.70
Nickel salts, single	lb.	.14	.15
double	lb.	.12	.13
Nominal			

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Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07	.07
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07	.08
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08	.08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08	.09
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	—	.05	
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.05
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.06
Phosphorus, red	lb.	1.20	.130
Yellow	lb.	.14	.15
Plaster of Paris	bb.	.15	.17
True Dental	bb.	.17	.20
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.77	.79
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.44	.45
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.68	.75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.39	.40
Powdered	lb.	.36	.38
Muriate, basis 80p.c. per ton	350.00	.370	
Prussiate, red	lb.	.28	.29
Yellow	lb.	.18	.18
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.27	.27
Refined	lb.	.31	.31
Soda Ash, 50 p.c. in bags	100 lbs.	2.10	.22
In bbls.	100 lbs.	.28	.30
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid	100 lbs.	.39	.42
Powd. or gran.	76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.20
			—
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.27	.27
Bisulphite	lb.	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lb.	1.25	.14	
Chlorate	lb.	.18	.20
Cyanide	lb.	.38	.40
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	.27	.30
Kegs	100 lbs.	.24	.26
*Nitrate, tech	lb.	.48	.50
Refined	lb.	.064	.07
Sodium Nitrite	lb.	.30	.32
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.64	.68
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.00	.625

*Nominal

Sodium Silicate 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.60
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	1.50	—	2.50
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.064	—	.07
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	—	2.60
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	—	—	—
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	—	—	—
Sulphuric Acid				
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	18.00	Gov. pr.	
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	28.00	Gov. pr.	
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	32.00	Gov. pr.	
Battery Acid car's per 100 lbs.	5.00	—	5.50	
Tin, bichloride	lb.	Nominal		
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.22	—	.24
Chloride	lb.	.15	—	.16
Oxide	lb.	.14	—	.17
Sulphate	lb.	.05	—	.05

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	25	—	27
(90 p.c.)	gal.	28	—	30
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.	gal.	1.05	—	1.10
50 p.c.	lb.	.70	—	.75
25 p.c.	lb.	.40	—	.45
Cresol, U. S. P.	lb.	.34	—	.38
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.39	—	.54
Dip oil, 20 p.c.	gal.	.29	—	.30
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.104	—	.11
Flake	lb.	.094	—	.094
Phenol	lb.	.47	—	.492
Pitch, various grades	ton	10.00	—	20.00
Solvent naphtha, water white	lb.	.17	—	.22
Crude heavy	lb.	.14	—	.16
Toluol, pure	lb.	.150	—	1.55
*Commercial, 90 p. c.	gal.	.155	—	1.60
Xylool, pure water white	gal.	.45	—	.55

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	3.40	—	3.80
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal		
Acid H.	lb.	2.80	—	3.00
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Acid Naphthionic	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Refined	lb.	.30	—	.32
Acid Sulphaniic, crude	lb.	.42	—	.44
Refined	lb.	.37	—	.40
p-Aminophenol Base	lb.	3.75	—	4.10
Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	—	—
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.27	—	.28
Aniline Salts	lb.	.35	—	.36
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal		
Anthraquinone	lb.	3.75	—	5.10
Benzaldehyde	lb.	3.75	—	4.25
Benzilic Acid	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Benzote of Soda	lb.	3.25	—	3.40
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.20	—	2.40
Dimmedophenol	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	—	—
Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.35	—	.40
o-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.15	—	.16
p-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.13	—	.14
Diethylaniline	lb.	.40	—	4.60
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.71	—	.74
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.34	—	.36
Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	—	.50
Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.50	—	.56
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.38	—	.40
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.44	—	.53
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.52	—	.56
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.60	—	.62
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	—	1.05
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	—	—
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Methylantranquinone	lb.	—	—	—
Monodinitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.48	—	.52
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.60	—	.65
Sublimed	lb.	.75	—	.90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.60	—	.61
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
p-Nitranilin	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	—	.22
*o-Nitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.50	—	.56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	—	.45
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.60	—	1.75
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.50	—	1.70
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	—	.63
*o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	—	.80
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.00	—	3.40
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	—	4.00

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Phthalic Anhydride	lb. 3.80	4.00
Pseudo-Cumol	lb. —	—
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb. 9.50	10.00
Resorcin, Technical	lb. 6.00	6.50
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb. —	2.50
Tolidin	lb. 2.50	2.75
o-Toluidine	lb. 1.05	1.15
p-Toluidine	lb. 2.05	2.25
m-Toluylenediamine	lb. 1.70	1.75
Xylene, pure	gal. 1.00	1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal. .35	.40

GOAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb. 1.50	2.00
Acid Blue	lb. 2.75	4.00
Acid Brown	lb. 2.00	2.75
Acid Fuchsin	lb. 6.25	7.50
Acid Orange	lb. .30	.50
Acid Orange II	lb. .60	.75
Acid Orange III	lb. 1.00	1.25
Acid Red	lb. 1.50	1.80
Acid Scarlet	lb. .90	1.20
Acid Yellow 10 B	lb. 7.25	8.75
Alpine Yellow	lb. 4.25	4.75
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb. 7.75	9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb. 6.00	7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb. 7.50	8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb. 5.50	8.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb. 9.00	11.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb. 8.75	13.00
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb. 14.00	15.00
Alpine Red	lb. 6.75	8.25
Azo Carmine	lb. 5.50	6.50
Azo Yellow	lb. 1.70	3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb. 3.50	4.50
Auramine, Single O. Dom.	lb. 3.50	4.50
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	lb. 6.00	6.50
Benz Purperine 10 B	lb. 6.50	6.75
Benz Purperine 4 B	lb. 3.75	4.25
Bismarck Brown Y	lb. .80	.90
Bismarck Brown R	lb. .95	1.10
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb. 1.65	2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb. 3.30	4.00
Chrome Blue	lb. 2.00	2.50
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb. 2.50	2.75
Chrome Red	lb. 2.25	2.75
Chrysocidine R	lb. 1.00	1.50
Chrysocidine Y	lb. .55	1.20
Chrysophine, Domestic	lb. 6.50	8.00
Chrysophine, Imported	lb. 11.00	12.50
Congo Red	lb. 1.75	2.50
Crystal Violet	lb. 6.50	7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb. 9.25	13.00
Direct Black	lb. 1.15	1.50
Direct Blue	lb. 2.00	2.75
Direct Sky Blue	lb. 2.50	6.00
Direct Brown	lb. 2.00	2.50
Direct Bordeaux	lb. 2.85	3.45
Direct Fast Red	lb. 3.25	3.55
Direct Yellow	lb. 1.75	2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb. 2.90	3.85
Direct Violet	lb. 2.50	3.50
Emerald Green Crystals	lb. 18.50	20.00
Erythrosine	lb. 11.00	13.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb. 3.50	4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, can't	lb. 4.60	5.00
Fur Black, extra	lb. 2.40	3.10
Fur Brown B	lb. 2.00	3.10
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb. 8.50	10.50
Fuchsin Crystals, Imp.	lb. 12.00	12.50
Geranine	lb. 8.75	9.25
"Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb. 12.00	13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb. 1.50	2.00
Indigoite, conc.	lb. 4.25	5.00
Indigoite, paste	lb. 1.50	2.50
Induline	lb. 1.15	1.76
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb. 4.25	5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb. 11.00	12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb. 7.50	9.50
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb. 4.75	5.75
Metanil Yellow	lb. 1.75	2.75
Medium Green	lb. 5.00	6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb. 3.00	3.50
Methyl Violet	lb. 3.25	3.50
Naphthol Green	lb. 2.50	2.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb. .85	1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb. .75	1.25
Nigrosine, water sol., blue	lb. .75	1.05
Jet	lb. .80	1.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb. 6.75	7.50
Oil Black	lb. .85	1.20
Oil Orange	lb. 2.00	2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb. 2.00	2.50
Oil Yellow	lb. 1.80	2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb. 2.00	2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb. 1.00	1.25
Oxamine Violet	lb. 6.50	7.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb. 20.00	23.00
Phosphine, G. Domestic	lb. 3.50	4.00
Ponceau	lb. 1.80	2.50
Pruniline, Dom.	lb. 6.25	7.00
Rhodamine B. ex. cont.	lb. 75.00	85.00

* Nominal.

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Scarlet 2R	lb. 3.25	4.50
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb. 2.10	2.75
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb. 12.00	13.00
Sulphur Black	lb. .40	.65
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb. .90	1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb. 1.10	1.75
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb. .25	1.25
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb. 3.10	3.65
Sulphur Brown	lb. .12	.50
Sulphur Green	lb. 1.75	2.50
Sulphur, Navy Blue	lb. 1.40	1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb. 1.10	1.55
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb. 1.00	1.25
Tartrazine, Imported	lb. .85	1.10
Uranine, Domestic	lb. 10.00	11.00
Wool Green, S. Swiss	lb. 8.00	8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb. 5.00	6.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb. 9.50	11.00
Victoria Green	lb. 6.50	9.00
Victoria Red	lb. 8.25	9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb. 6.50	8.00
Yellow for wool	lb. 1.50	2.25
ANNATTO, fine	lb. .30	.32
Seed	lb. .09	.10
CARMINE No. 40	lb. 4.25	4.75
Cochineal	lb. .57	.64
Gambier, see tanning.	lb. —	—
Indigo, Bengal	lb. 2.50	2.75
Oudes	lb. 2.25	2.75
Guatemala	lb. 2.25	2.75
Kurpaha	lb. 2.25	2.50
Madras	lb. .90	1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb. .27	.29
Nutmegs, blue Aleppo	lb. .25	.26
Chinese	lb. —	—
Persian Berries	lb. —	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	lb. —	—
China	lb. .09	.10
Turmeric, Madras	lb. .11	.12
"Aleppey	lb. —	—
Pubna	lb. .10	.11
BARWOOD	lb. —	—
CAMWOOD, chips	lb. .17	.20
Fustic, sticks	ton 41.00	65.00
Chips	lb. .04	.08
HYPERNIC, chips	lb. .09	.10
Logwood Sticks	ton 45.00	60.00
Chips	lb. .03	.05
Quercitron, see tanning.	lb. —	—
RED SAUNDERS, chips	lb. .15	.17
EXTRACTS	lb. —	—
Archil, double	lb. .15	.17
Triple	lb. .18	.20
Concentrated	lb. .21	.26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.	lb. —	—
Rangoon, boxes	lb. .21	.22
Liquid	lb. .14	.14
Tablet	lb. .13	.14
Cudbear, French	lb. —	—
English	lb. .20	.25
Concentrated	lb. .38	.40
Flavine	lb. 1.00	1.95
Fustic, Solid	lb. .28	.29
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb. .13	.14
GALL	lb. —	—
Hematein Extract	lb. .14	.18
Crystals	lb. .24	.25
"Hypernic, liquid	lb. —	—
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb. .50	.54
For wool	lb. .30	.32
Indigoite, 100 p.c. pure	lb. —	—
Logwood, solid	lb. .19	.21
Crystals	lb. .21	.26
51 deg., Twaddle	lb. .09	.10
Contract	lb. .09	.10
Osage Orange—	lb. —	—
Powdered	lb. —	—
Paste	lb. .06	.12
Persian Berries	lb. —	—
Quercitron, 51 deg., Ha...	lb. .07	.07
Sumac, see tanning	lb. —	—
MISCELLANEOUS DYESESTUFFS	lb. —	—
Albumen, Egg	lb. 1.20	1.30
Blood, imported	lb. .90	.95
Domestic	lb. .65	.70

Prussian Blue	lb. .80	.90
Soluble	lb. .95	1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb. .13	.18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb. .15	.16

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton 140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton 77.00	78.50
Hemlock Bark	ton 15.00	16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton 60.00	62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton 45.00	50.00
*Myrobalans	ton 63.50	66.00
Oak Bark	ton 15.00	16.00
Ground	ton —	—
Quercitron Bark rough	ton 12.50	14.00
Ground	ton 26.00	27.50
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton 97.00	100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton 59.50	64.50
Valonia Cupa	ton —	—
Beard	ton —	—
Wattle Bark	ton 62.00	64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 23 p.c. tan	bbis. .02	.04
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb. .03	.03
Crystals, ordinary	lb. —	—
Clarified	lb. —	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb. .09	.11
Common	lb. .24	.25
Cubes, Singapore	lb. .33	.35
Cubes, Java	lb. .18	.19
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb. .03	.04
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb. .03	.04
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb. .06	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb. .08	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb. .06	.08
50 p.c. total solids	lb. .01	.02
Myrobalans, liq. 23-25 p.c. tan	lb. .01	.02
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb. .11	.12
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb. .01	.02
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan	lb. .06	.07
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb. .07	.08
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb. .07	.08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb. .13	.16
Clarified	lb. .10	.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan	lb. .02	.03
50 p.c. total solids	lb. .01	.02
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb. .07	.09
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb. Nominal	Nominal

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH (Caroids)	—	—
Cod Newfoundland	gal. 1.29	1.34
*Domestic, prime	gal. 1.22	1.24
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl. 95.00	100.00
Norwegian	bbl. 140.00	145.00
Degras, American	lb. .24	.25
English	lb. .24	.25
German	lb. —	—
Neutral	lb. .26	.29
Horse	lb. .17	.18
Lard, prime winter	gal. 2.19	2.24
Off prime	gal. 1.64	1.69
Extra, No. 1	gal. 1.44	1.49
No. 1	gal. 1.39	1.41
No. 2	gal. 1.37	1.49
Menhaden, Light strained	gal. 1.22	1.24
Yellow, bleached	gal. 1.24	1.26
White, bleached, winter	gal. 1.29	1.31
*Northern, crude	gal. —	—
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal. .99	1.00
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal. 3.44	3.46
30 deg., cold test	gal. 2.99	3.01
40 deg., cold test	gal. 2.94	2.96
Dark	gal. 1.49	1.51
Prime	gal. 1.94	1.96
Oleo Oli	lb. 22	24
*Porpoise, body	gal. —	—
Jaw	gal. —	—
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb. .16	.16
Saponified	lb. 164	174
*Sod Oil	lb. —	—
Sperm bleached winter	gal. —	—
38 deg., cold test	gal. —	—
45 deg., cold test	gal. —	—
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal. —	—
Stearic, single pressed	lb. 21	22
Double pressed	lb. 23	24
*Triple pressed	lb. 25	27
Tallow, acidless	gal. 1.57	1.59
*Prime	gal. 1.52	1.53
*Whale, natural winter	gal. 1.34	1.39
*Bleached, winter	gal. 1.24	1.29

VEGETABLE OILS

Almond, sweet	lb. 1.60	1.75
*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb. 32	.40
Cases	lb. 34	.42
*No. 3	lb. 30	.33
Nominal	lb. —	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.lb. .17 — .18
 *Ceylon, tankslb. .16½ — .17
 Cochin, bblslb. .17 — .18
 Tankslb. .16½ — .17

*Corn, refined, bbls.lb. 21.47 — 21.67
 *Crude, bblslb. .16½ — .17
 *Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tankslb. — .17½
 *Summer, yellow, primelb. .20½ — .21
 *Whitelb. — —
 *Winter yellowlb. — —
 Linseed, raw car lotsgal. — .180
 5 barrel lotsgal. — .180
 Boiled, 5-bbl. lotsgal. — .180
 Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lotsgal. — .181
 *Olive, denaturedgal. — .181
 *Foothlb. .45 — .46
 Palm, Lagos, caskslb. — —
 Beninlb. — —
 Nigerlb. — —

*Palm Kernel, domesticlb. .17 — .18
 *Importedlb. — —
 Peach Kernellb. .40 — .42½
 Peanut Oil, ediblelb. .20 — .21
 *Crude f. o. b. millsgal. 1.36½ — 1.38
 Pine Oil, white steamgal. — —
 Yellow, steamgal. — —
 *Poppy Seedgal. — —
 Rapeseed, ref'd, bblsgal. 1.70 — .180
 *Blownlb. 1.75 — .180
 *Rosin oil, first rect.gal. — —
 Secondgal. .42 — .45
 *Sesame, domesticgal. — —
 *Importedgal. — —
 Soya Bean, Manchurianlb. .17 — .18
 *Tar Oil, gen. dist.lb. — —
 Commerciallb. — —

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravitygal. .22 — .24
 29 gravity, 15 cold testgal. .22 — .24
 Summergal. .22 — .24
 *Cylinder, light, filteredgal. — .50
 Dark, filteredgal. — .48
 Extra cold testgal. .50 — .55
 Dark, steam, refinedgal. — .35
 Neutral, white, 29 grav. gal. — .50
 Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravitygal. — .35
 White 30@31 gravitygal. .85 — .90
 Paraffin, high viscositygal. .40 — .41
 903 sp. gr.gal. .36 — .38
 Red Paraffingal. .36 — .38
 Spindle, filteredgal. .40 — .42
 No. 200gal. .36 — .37
 No. 100gal. .35 — .36
 No. 110gal. .33 — .34

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-deck)

Turpentine in bbls, gal. .70 — .73
 Turpentine, steam distilled, bblslb. .64 — .65
 *Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bblslb. .60 — .66

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STARCHES
DEXTRINES
ALBUMEN
GLUCOSE

*Pitch, prime200-lb. bbl. 5.30 — 5.40
 *Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls. 13.00 — 14.00
 *Rosin, com., to g'd.80bbl. 11.90 — 12.00

SHELLAC

D. C.lb. .80 — .81
 Diamond "I"lb. .78 — .79
 V. S. O.lb. .80 — .81
 Fine Orangelb. .70 — .71
 Second Orangelb. .67 — .68
 T. N.lb. .64 — .65
 A. C. Garnetlb. .64 — .65
 Buttonlb. — —
 Regular, bleachedlb. .64 — .65
 Bone, drylb. .74 — .75

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas. — — 33.50
 f. o. b. New Orleanslb. — — 47.00
 Cottonseed, Meal f.o.b. Atlantalb. — — 47.50
 Columbialb. — — 48.50
 New Orleanston 47.00 — 49.00
 Corn Cakeshort ton 37.00 — 40.00
 Mealshort ton 41.00 — 42.00
 Linseed cake, dom.short ton — — 50.00
 Linseed Mealshort ton — — 50.00

COCOA

Bahialb. .12 — .12½
 Caracaslb. .12 — .13
 Haytilb. .10½ — .10½
 Maracaibolb. .22 — .23
 Trinidadlb. .12 — .12½

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum, Globe, per 100 lbs. 6.34 — 6.47
 Dextrine, Corn, white or yellowlb. .09 — .10½
 Potato, white or canarylb. .16 — .18
 Starch, Cornlb. .05½ — .06
 Pearl, Globelb. .06 — .06½
 Potato, Domesticlb. .13½ — .14
 Imported, duty paidlb. .14 — .15

*REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

Ar. Fed. War Amer. Nat. Bu. le. eral per

Powdered7.65 7.65 7.65 7.65 7.65
 XXXX7.70 7.70 7.70 7.70 7.70
 Confectioners A7.40 7.40 7.40 7.40 7.40
 Standard Gran.7.55 7.55 7.55 7.55 7.55

*Prices fixed by Government.

*Nominal.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills. gal. .99 — 1.00
 Light, strainedgal. 1.22 — 1.24
 Yellow, bleachedgal. 1.23 — 1.25
 White, bleached, winter. gal. 1.29 — 1.31
 Neatsfoot, 20 deg.gal. 3.44 — 3.46
 30 deg., cold testgal. 2.99 — 3.01
 40 deg., cold testgal. 2.94 — 2.96
 Darklb. 1.49 — 1.51
 Primelb. 1.94 — 1.96
 Red, (Crude oleic acid)lb. .16 — .16½
 Saponifiedlb. .16½ — .17½
 Stearic, single pressedlb. .21 — .22
 Double pressedlb. .23 — .24

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls.lb. .32 — .40
 *No. 3lb. .30 — .33
 Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.lb. .17 — .18
 *Ceylon, Tankslb. .16½ — .17
 Cochin, bbls.lb. .17 — .18
 Tankelb. .16½ — .17
 Corn, crude, bbls.lb. .16½ — .17
 Refined, barrelslb. 21.47 — 21.67

*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills. in tankslb. — — 17½
 *Summer, yellow, primelb. — — 20½

*Whitelb. — — —
 *Winter, Yellowlb. — — —

Linseed, raw car lotsgal. — — 1.80
 5-bbl. lotsgal. — — 1.80

*Olive, denaturedgal. — — 4.00

*Foothlb. — — 45

*Palm, Lagos, caskslb. — — 45

*Nigerlb. — — —
 *Palm Kernel, domesticlb. .17 — .18

Peanut, ediblelb. .20 — .21

*Crude f. o. b. millsgal. 1.36½ — 1.38

*Pine, white steamgal. — — —
 *Sesame, domesticgal. — — —
 *Soya Bean, Manchurianlb. .17½ — .18

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS

(New York Markets)

Grease, whitelb. .17 — —
 Yellowlb. .15 — —
 Houselb. .16 — —
 Brownlb. .15 — —
 Lard, Citylb. .24½ — .25
 Compoundlb. .22½ — .23½
 Stearine, lardlb. .27½ — —
 Oleolb. .18½ — —
 Tallow, ediblelb. .17½ — —
 City primelb. .17 — —
 Choice Countrylb. .18 — —

(Western Markets)

Tallow, ediblelb. .18 — .18½
 City Fancylb. .17½ — .17½
 Prime Packerslb. .17 — .17½
 Grease, Choice Whitelb. .17 — .17½
 "A" Whitelb. .16½ — .16½
 "B" Whitelb. .16½ — .16½
 Yellowlb. .15½ — .15½
 Brownlb. .13½ — .14
 Bonelb. .12 — .12½
 Houselb. .15 — .15½
 Stearine, prime oleolb. .18½ — .19
 Lardlb. .26 — .26½

*Nominal.

*Buyers' Tanks.

PLATINUM SHORTAGE IN CANADA

The Canadian War Trade Board has sent a circular to jewelry manufacturers and dealers asking co-operation in enforcing an Order in Council issued May 29, governing the price and sale of platinum. It is pointed out that the platinum requirements of the Allied Governments are much in excess of production. Manufacturers or persons trading in platinum are asked to furnish J. W. McConnell, Director of Licenses, with inventories of all platinum, platinum scrap and articles containing more than 25% in value of platinum held by them. According to the regulations no platinum can be purchased or sold unless under license from the War Trade Board, and no platinum or platinum scrap can be used for the manufacture of ornaments, or jewelry except under license.

BRITISH SACCHARIN PRICE RAISED.

Saccharin Tablets are being produced in increasing large quantities from British-made saccharin and soon there may be enough to meet the enormous demand in that country. The prices are fixed by the Food Controller and the increase in the customs and excise duty on saccharin has rendered it necessary to raise these prices which are now as follows:

	Wholesale Price	Retail Price per Package
	s d	s d
Full Strength tablets		
Dozen packages of 100.....	15 7	1 7½
Dozen packages of 200.....	30 4	3 2
Dozen packages of 500.....	72 0	7 6
Half Strength Tablets		
Dozen packages of 100.....	9 8	1 0
Dozen packages of 200.....	18 4	1 11
Dozen packages of 500.....	44 0	4 7

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from July 6 to July 13—Exports for month of May.

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

BALSAM—	1,500 pounds copaiba
BARK—	38,800 pound cinchona
BAY RUM—	10,000 gallons, Porto Rico
BEANS—	18,274 pounds vanilla
	14,043 pounds vanilla
	10,295 pounds vanilia
	6,657 bushels castor
	12,042 bushels castor
	5,594 bushels castor
	74 bushels castor
	372 bushels castor
	273 bushels castor
	257 bushels castor
	112 bushels castor
BISMUTH—	2,245 pounds
CAMPHOR, CRUDE—	6,000 pounds
CAMPHOR, REFINED—	5,000 pounds
DYES AND DYESTUFFS—	10,484,689 pounds quebracho
	93,143 pounds gambier
	40 tons mangrove
	4,050 pounds indigo
DYE WOODS—	1 tons
	1 ton
GLYCERIN, CRUDE—	16,500 pounds
GUMS—	4,668 pounds chicle

IODINE—	7,304 pounds
LACTARENE—	99,207 pounds
OILS—	3,060 pounds lime
	12,442 pounds Chinese nut
	1,727,148 pounds coconut
	7,920 pounds fuel
	280 gallons olive, edible
	2,518 gallons peanut
	5,214 gallons rapeseed
	1,250 pounds lemon
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—	237,440 pounds
POTASSIUM SALTS—	6,384 pounds various
QUININE SULPHATE—	8,272 ounces
ROOTS—	123,200 pounds licorice
	212,000 pounds licorice
	177,050 pounds licorice
SEED—	30 bushels flax
SHELLAC—	174,000 pounds
	96,900 pounds
	139,100 pounds
SPICES—	37,500 pounds paprika
	13,200 pounds paprika
	324,000 pounds black pepper
	128,000 pounds black pepper
	185,920 pounds ginger
	168,954 pounds ginger
	63,660 pounds cassia

WAX—	12,402 pounds bees
	27,916 pounds bees
	50 pounds vegetable
	1,062,484 pounds vegetable
WINE LEES—	560,102 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—	280 pounds, Venezuela
	661 pounds, Uruguay
ACID, NITRIC—	165 pounds, Venezuela
	5,921 pounds, Colombia
ACID, SULPHURIC—	313,248 pounds, Mexico
	190,562 pounds, Cuba
ALCOHOL—	578 gallons, Jamaica
	45,000 gallons, Italy
ALCOHOL, WOOD—	307,354 gallons, France
CALCIUM CARBIDE—	37,400 pounds, Guatemala
	120,500 pounds, Cuba
	301,180 pounds, Argentina
	135,000 pounds, Chile
COPPER, SULPHATE—	88,800 pounds, Uruguay
	413,044 pounds, Argentina
	2,016,250 pounds, Switzerland
CORN OIL—	1,700 pounds, Virgin Islands
	1,750 pounds, Fr. W. Indies
GLYCERIN—	878 pounds, Chile
	410 pounds, Cuba
	238 pounds, Mexico
LIME, ACETATE—	1,793,777 pounds, France
LIME, CHLORIDE—	52,130 pounds, Mexico
	47,720 pounds, Colombia
MERCURY—	22 pounds, Argentina

WANT LICENSES FOR ENEMY CONTROLLED PATENTS.

The National Aniline & Chemical Co., 21 Burling Slip, New York, according to the *Patent Office Gazette*, has made application to the Federal Trade Commission for licenses to use the following enemy-controlled patents pursuant to the "Trading with the Enemy Act."

Patents controlled by Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Bruning, Hochst-on-the-Main, Germany—Nos. 982,897, red vat dye; 916,029, red violet dye and process of making same; 754,768, process of making anthraquinone dyes.

Patents controlled by Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany—Nos. 906,367, anthracene dye and process of making same; 925,917, compound of anthracene series and process of making same; 829,442, anthracene dye and process of making same; 931,598, sulfur dye and process of making same; 818,336, blue dye and process of making same; 809,892, violet dye and process of making same; 796,393, anthracene coloring matter and process of producing same; 787,859, anthracene compound and process; 770,177, azo dye and process.

Patent controlled by Kalle & Co., Aktiengesellschaft, Biebrich, Germany—No. 807,422, Zinc azonaphthol dye and process of making same.

Patent controlled by Actien-Gesellschaft fur Anilin Fabrikation, of Berlin Germany—No. 741,029, red azo lake.

EXPORTS TO SWISS "ENEMIES" AUTHORIZED.

Owing to the fact that the rationing agreement of December 5, 1917, relating to exports from the United States to Switzerland, provides that the distribution in Switzerland of the articles exported under the agreement shall be governed by the rules and statutes of the Societe Suisse de Surveillance (usually referred to as the S. S. S.), and owing to the further fact that certain Swiss firms, who under the rules of the S. S. S. are entitled to receive shipments of American goods, fall within the definition of "enemies," with whom trading is prohibited by the Trading with the Enemy Act except under license from the War Trade Board, the War Trade Board has issued a general license permitting American exporters to make shipments to such firms of rationed commodities without obtaining an individual Enemy Trade License covering the transaction, provided certain conditions are complied with.

JAPAN AFTER PERUVIAN TRADE

A prominent Japanese chemical works has decided to dispatch a man, eminently qualified, to Peru shortly with samples of Japanese manufactures, according to advices received by an American exporter from one of his salesmen in the Orient. The works intends acquiring a stable market for Japanese notions in that country, at the same time buying raw materials that country produces on behalf of home industrial workers.

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Modern buildings of brick, iron and concrete, and modern equipment throughout, covering approximately an entire square block in area. Concrete floors, practically new boiler plant of large horse power capacity. Fully equipped for cold storage, with a large refrigerating plant; all the floors of the main building are piped. Full electric power, railroad siding (South Brooklyn Railroad Company, Brighton Beach Division). Plant is a large one, having a separate office building with steel vaults, also garage and stables. Will also sell 163 vats made of Cedar and Oak, which will stand great pressure by reason of their construction, and ranging in capacity from 80 barrels (31 gallons to a barrel) to 340 barrels.

This is the property of the Interboro Brewing Co., Inc. Location on Franklin Ave., between Malbone and Montgomery Sts., and at Franklin and Washington Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y. Inquiries should be addressed to HENRY A. RUBINO, 50 Broad St., New York City. Tel. 4311 Broad.

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New Incorporations

Arzol Chemical Co., Nyack, N. Y., capital \$10,000. T. W. Jessup, H. M. Moffitt, J. Bollinger, all of Nyack, N. Y.

Donahue-Rubin Co., Utica, N. Y., capital \$10,000. Chemicals, drugs and dyes. W. I. Rubin, C. E. and F. M. Donahue, Utica, N. Y.

Alexander Beecher & Co., Manhattan, capital \$5,000. Dyeing furs and skins. A. Halle, M. Tauster, A. Beecher, 712 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Oklahoma Prairie Oil and Gas Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$20,000. John C. Draper, C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, Wilmington, Del.

Atlas & Bluhm, Manhattan, capital \$150,000. Textiles. H. Atlas, J. Bluhm, 817 West End Ave., New York City.

D'Orsay Perfumeries Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$5,000. C. Rush, T. J. Whalen, H. D. Coughlin, 60 Broadway, New York City.

Nathan Bloom, Manhattan; capital \$250,000. Textiles. N. J., and M. Bloom, 34 West 27th Street, New York City.

North American Wood Products Co., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. A. M. Murphy, L. M. Mitten, A. V. Fox, 27 Pine street, New York City.

National Fur Dyeing Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$10,000. F. Spears, W. Himmelreich, L. J. Frey, 608 West 139th Street, New York City.

Apollo Aniline Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$5,000. S. Lebish, S. and H. Cohen, 146 South 4th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Amnor Products Corp., Manhattan, capital \$450,000. Chemists and druggists. F. A. Hendricks, W. J. Fallon, A. Delhi, 136 President street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Amalgamated Petroleum Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$1,100,000. M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer, all of Wilmington, Del.

Manhattan Petroleum Co., Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. W. F. O'Keefe, Geo. C. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell, all of Wilmington, Del.

Shannon & Fernheimer, Manhattan, capital \$25,000. Drugs and medicines. H. L. Fernheimer, E. P. and W. T. Shannon, 552 Jefferson Ave., New York City.

Capital Increases—The White Tar Company, Manhattan, from \$20,000 to \$300,000.

Potash Extraction Corp., Manhattan, from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Frank Harwood Lescher, whose death at the age of 75 years, was recently announced in England, was the son of one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society. Born at Hampstead in 1842, he was educated at University College School and Ushaw College, Durham. At the age of fourteen he was formally apprenticed to Mr. Thomas Bickerton Evans, one of the senior partners in the firm then known as Evans, Lescher, and Evans, and entered its service in Bartholomew Close, London, as a pupil in 1859, becoming a partner in 1866. He retired from the business (Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd.) in 1907, after fifty-eight years' connection with the historic house.

The largest experimental plant in the United States for the manufacture of fixed nitrogen from the air, with the exception of the ones now being constructed for the War Department, is in operation at the United States Department of Agriculture Experiment Farm, Arlington, Va. Experiments are now being conducted at this plant by the Bureau of Soils with a view to increase the efficiency of the process. The War Department is co-operating in this work. The Haber process of nitrogen fixation is being used.

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